

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD



Vol. 19, No. 1

October, 1947

6
**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, 1947**

NATIONAL CATHOLIC BOOK WEEK

Compton Comment

THE winning letter in answer to our question, "Why do children like Compton's?" has already been published. In our opinion the three judges, representing school and children's departments of the Chicago Public Library system, made a wise decision.

There was another very short letter from Miss Catherine Henderson, Assistant Librarian, Warren Library Association, Warren, Pennsylvania, which we at Compton's like so much that we have discussed it many times. For this letter includes a succinct statement from an eight-year-old boy who, without any solicitation, told Miss Henderson why he liked Compton's so well. Said he, "I like it because I can find out all about anything I want to know—and it's interesting."

"That boy", says Mr. Compton, "has put into present tense the slogan which guided us when we started to build Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia some twenty-eight years ago. We said then that the encyclopedia would be successful only if we could present in sufficiently interesting fashion the information sought by boys and girls. All the devices used—pictures, diagrams, not too formal text, index—have been but a means to that end. All our consultations with librarians and teachers have one purpose—to get information as to what young readers need and want from those who work closely with children."



To paraphrase our young friend's statement, our editorial guiding principle will continue to be—

"Put into our encyclopedia just about everything about anything boys and girls want to know and keep it interesting."

If we direct all our efforts toward this end, we can't go far wrong, can we?

THE institute on "Youth, Communication, and Libraries" held August 11-16 at the University of Chicago was in my opinion one of the best of a long worth-while series. The registration for the most part consisted of children's, young people's, and school librarians. A few library administrators were there.

Competently and fearlessly a fine array of speakers presented points of view which brought spontaneous and spirited discussion from the floor. While the conference could not and did not create any definite blueprints for future work with children and young people, there was a broadening of horizons, a subtle renewal of personal enthusiasm, a rededication of energy to the gigantic task of bringing books and children together everywhere. Anyone who thinks that all that can be said about library work with children and young people has been said should read the Institute Proceedings, which will be published before the first of the year.

L. J. L.

COMPTON'S PICTURED ENCYCLOPEDIA

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COMPTON BUILDING, 1000 NORTH DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

The Catholic Library World

VOLUME 19

OCTOBER, 1947

NUMBER 1

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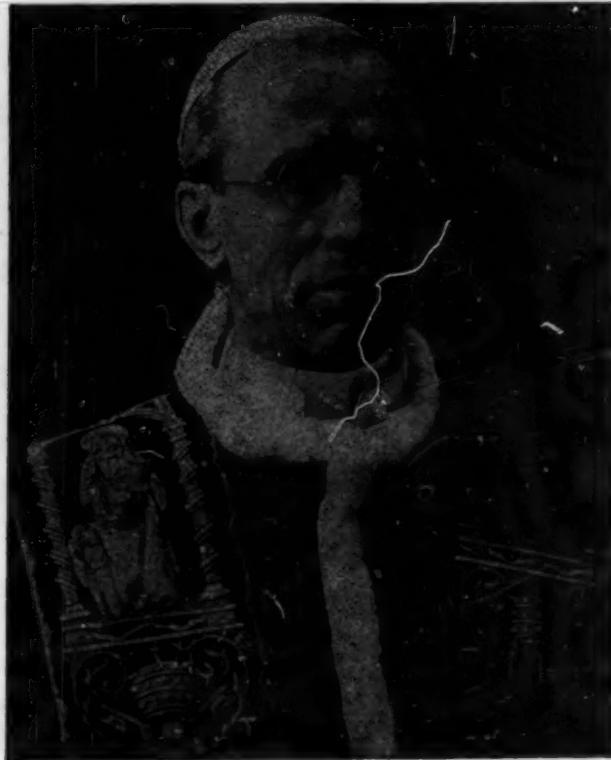
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The Catholic Library World is published monthly October through May by the Catholic Library Association at 4513 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, New York 63, N. Y. and is the official organ of the Catholic Library Association. It is sent to all members and carries news of the Association, its officers, boards, committees, regional conferences, units, joint committees, and such other material as throws light on Catholic library problems. Subscription rate to non-members is \$5.00 a year. Institutional membership, \$5.00; individual membership \$3.00 a year (not including the annual Handbook) of which \$2.00 is for a year's subscription to the *Catholic Library World*. Enclose remittance for single copies which are available from the publication office at fifty cents, with the exception of the Handbook, which is \$2.00. Entered as second class matter November 1, 1946 at the post office at New York, N. Y. under the act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage prescribed in paragraphs 9 and 10, Section 543.

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(to whom all communications should be addressed)

Indexed in *The Catholic Periodical Index* and *Library Literature*



APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION

July 1, 1947

Your Excellency:

It is my gratifying task to inform Your Excellency that the Supreme Pontiff, Pope Pius XII, has bestowed his special Apostolic Benediction on the officers and members of The Catholic Library Association on the occasion of their national convention in San Francisco.

His Holiness has expressed the prayerful hope that the deliberations of The Catholic Library Association may stimulate an ever increasing interest and zeal for the dissemination of writings which teach Catholic principles and which bring souls closer to God and His Church.

With personal good wishes for the success of the Convention, and with sentiments of deep esteem and kind personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours in Christ

✠ A. G. Cicognani
Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

Most Reverend John J. Mitty, D.D.
Archbishop of San Francisco
San Francisco, California

General
Faxon



HIS EXCELLENCY,
MOST REVEREND JOHN J. MITTY, D.D.

Archbishop of San Francisco
and
Honorary Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee

On Tuesday, July 1, at 9:30 A.M. in Saint Mary's Cathedral, His Excellency, the Archbishop of San Francisco, celebrated a Low Pontifical Mass to mark the opening of the Twenty-first Annual Conference. Following the Mass, His Excellency delivered a short homily to the delegates, and extended to them a welcome to his archdiocese. He urged them, while seeking all the advantages to be derived from good reading, to promote the reading of real Catholic literature, and to be militant in protesting against salacious writing in all fields. Numerous are the outside agencies—moving pictures, the radio, the theater, among them—that may serve to distract us from the things of the spirit. It is more necessary than ever before, Archbishop Mitty reminded his hearers, to recall Augustine's dictum "Tolle, lege" so that our spirits may be heartened and strengthened for the struggle ahead. That God's blessings would hover over the deliberations of the Conference, was his earnest wish for them.

An informal reception for the officers and members of the Executive Council was held in the sacristy of the Cathedral.

LETTERS OF GREETING

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

It is a pleasure to welcome you to California for your twenty-first annual conference. Organizations such as yours bring to our people a greater appreciation of the spiritual values which are assuming ever-increasing importance in our complex world of today.

I am happy therefore that you have chosen one of our great cities in which to hold your 1947 meeting. It is my hope that your stay in California will be a pleasant one and that your conference will help to make clearer the application of these values to everyday life.

Sincerely,
EARL WARREN, *Governor*

FROM THE MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

GREETINGS

The most important duty of free men the world over in these days is to work constantly to protect the things for which democracy stands.

Whether men be in the marts of trade or industry, in the professions, the pulpits, or the ranks of labor, each can in his own sphere do much toward guaranteeing for future generations those privileges of living we have enjoyed.

A war against totalitarianism has been fought and won on the battlefield. The minds of men the world over are confused because of our apparent inability to achieve the peace we so earnestly desire.

Men and women the world over are seeking guidance.

You delegates to the Catholic Library Association Conference, meeting here in San Francisco, can and must be one of the key forces in this most important work.

In bidding you welcome to this city by the Golden Gate, the birthplace of the United Nations Charter, I express the hope that you will persevere in the work so clearly outlined for all of us.

May your deliberations here be most fruitful. When you return to your homes, may you take with you happy memories of hours profitably and pleasurabley spent on the shore of the Western sea.

ROGER D. LAPHAM, *Mayor,*
City and County of San Francisco

BACK TO FUNDAMENTALS¹

By BROTHER AURELIAN THOMAS, F.S.C.

President, Catholic Library Association

In this age of secularism, the Catholic Library Association has a distinct and commendable part in the realization of the plan of the Church for social readjustment. Throughout the length and breadth of our great land we see and have seen a growing indifference to the important and fundamental question of man's place here below, and of his relations with his God. The pursuits of the material, the pursuit of pleasure, the pursuit of the present moment to the neglect of the hereafter has led to the widespread opinion abroad that Americans are without morals and concerned only about material gain. Nor is this opinion without foundation. In our contacts with others we find that the dollar sign, ease and enjoyment are more avidly seized upon than justice and charity, than work and sacrifice.

From the lessons taught by a tremendous conflict there are emerging masses of Americans who have time to think. And from these hours of self-examination they have gleaned the realization that life is more than confronts the eye, that under the scourge of war, the privations of a disordered economy, the prospects of a long-drawn battle for security, there is the need to rely on God. There is the human need to seek hereafter what we cannot find here.

The library is the storehouse, whence for Catholic and honest seekers without the Church the age old message of our place and our future can be forever drawn. The library is the repository of the writings of the Fathers, of the Doctors, of the Popes. More in step with the demands of the day, the

Papal encyclicals, the radio and apologetic materials of our times are the strongest weapons we can provide in our attack on secularism, in our defense of the Church and its mission.

Everywhere in the United States today the forces of indifferentism, of Communism, of anti-Catholicism are waging a relentless war to undermine the structure of our society. Would that we might bring the same zealous enthusiasm, the same self-sacrifice, the same devotion to the cause of giving the bread of Heaven to our own and to others sincere in their seeking. If for no other reason than that of presenting a united front we members of the Catholic Library Association should dedicate ourselves anew to the presentation and spread of the mission of the church to all men.

Some pessimists will insist that our Association will never achieve the aims for which we have banded ourselves together. Some optimists will insist that we are already in a position of command. The truth, as always, is somewhere between the two extremes. The Catholic Library Association is the official organization of Catholic librarians. An offspring of the National Catholic Educational Association, it has received the sanction and approval of the ordinaries throughout the United States, and on several occasions, the blessing and approval of Our Holy Father, the Pope. Started by a valiant and foresighted group at the 1921 meeting of the NCEA, it functioned from 1923 until 1931 as the Library Section of the Department of Colleges and Secondary Schools under that Association. Formed into an independent organization at Philadelphia in 1931, with the approval and consent of the

1. Presidential address delivered at the First General Session, 21st Annual Conference, San Francisco, July 1, 1947.

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NCEA, our infant group began its functions at Cincinnati in 1932. Under the direction of forceful and able presidents it forged ahead to diagnose Catholic library problems, to fill Catholic library needs and to chronicle Catholic library progress.

Our first journal in mimeographed form gave place to a printed newsheet and in 1937 this was succeeded by our present scholarly and useful monthly journal.

In the early days of the Association we did not have much to offer, nor did prospective members ask "What can I get out of the Association?" From their interest, their application, their talent, the Association gradually enriched Catholic library practice with *An alternative classification scheme*, *The Catholic periodical index*, *The list of Catholic subject headings*—to mention but a few.

Today, with a membership in excess of fifteen hundred, the Association continues the contribution of the few for the good of the many. Biographical and bibliographical aids, statistical and standardized norms, co-operative and regional projects, all these and others point towards a present vitality and a rich promise for the future.

To carry on this work, the Association needs members—needs many more willing hands and interested brains. Our present figure is satisfactory in terms of growth to date. But as yet we have but one quarter of the librarians in Catholic institutions who hold membership in the Association. Our *Catholic library world*, our *Catholic periodical index* are sources whence we can spread our message. To the one, increased membership can bring higher rewards in increased advertising, thereby relieving the financial burden to the Association. While to the latter a larger clientele would ensure a sharply curtailed subscription rate.

These are the items we would stress in supporting the theme of our Convention here—BACK TO FUNDAMENTALS. We would inspire anew on a grander scale the affectionate dedication of the early members of the Association for the Catholic interpretation of library work. We would re-

call the place of the library in the program of the Catholic Church, continue probing towards the diagnosis of Catholic library ills and their remedies, instill anew the spirit of the Apostolate to make more widespread the use of the tools our experience and science have provided.

We would like to see continued and advanced the spread of Catholic libraries on every level—in the college and in the university—in the high schools and in the elementary schools—in hospitals and parishes—in public libraries, in book shops, and in settlement houses. We would stress again that the Association as such does not intend to enter the field of training, except where our Catholic library schools are concerned. Rather we would take joy in seeing spread basically sound libraries with a Catholic contribution in all levels of education and library work. From the hundreds who today have created professional achievement we would like to point to thousands,—to men and women who, confronted with a new library problem, have brought to it the professional knowledge and personal zeal that have served to spread the goodness of Catholic librarianship.

In the course of this Conference there will be delivered several papers concerned with the philosophy of Catholic librarianship. Again, these stress the theme of our Convention. From the articulation of a code for library techniques and practices, we should be better enabled to see our work in its totality. An harmonious development of the whole requires a consideration of its bases. And from the basic truth we can measure our real advance in providing library service at the levels demanded.

From these considerations, too, every member should be inspired towards a productive scholarship. Those, particularly, who feel that their work is ordinary, should take the time now and then to write down their achievements. The solution of a problem that has been easy for one may be the source of a great deal of trouble for another. From our discussions and papers in conference, from the contributions to the pages of the *Catholic Library World*, and from our

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confident tackling of an unusual problem may come aid and inspiration to hundreds of others.

We shall make no promises we cannot implement. To our very good neighbors to the North we send our most cordial good wishes on the recent establishment of the Canadian Library Association. To our members in the Dominion and to Catholic Canadian libraries, we express the fond hope that they will throw all their resources into the development of the National Association of Canadian Libraries. We trust that they will give of their best both to help spread the idea of professional librarianship and to inspire in the new body the sanction of their Catholic contribution. We trust our relations with this body will be ever most cordial and that from the ranks of Canadian membership we shall continue to attract Catholic members to our international organization.

To our visitors from the Hispanic-American countries we pay sincere homage

and extend cordial good wishes. We trust that they will realize to the full the responsibility they have in disseminating Catholic culture and in impressing in their expanding national library systems the blessings of the directives that make for the completion of the ideal of Catholic culture.

To the many libraries devastated by the war we pledge the full meed of our assistance. Through corporate and individual donations, as time and the opportunities to aid them in the work of rehabilitation present themselves, we pledge whatever assistance is in our power.

To our membership, both active and potential, we hold out the hope that from our concerted attention to the myriad problems of the profession shall continue to come genuine and practical assistance in furthering the aims of library ideals and objectives with the trust that motivated by the highest of aims we shall continue to serve in advancing the salvation of souls as librarians, as Christians, as Catholics.



PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP¹

By REVEREND REDMOND A. BURKE, C.S.V.

Associate Professor, Department of Library Science, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.

A discussion of the philosophy of librarianship demands a careful delineation of our terms. For our convenience a library may be defined as a group of books assembled to serve the aims and purposes of a particular organization. Cognizance is thus taken of the policy an individual library follows—a policy determined in large part by its sponsor. For example, a public library fulfills its functions in accordance with the purpose set forth by the municipal government; a special library serves the needs of the parent institution, while a school library bases its policy upon the educational aims of the individual institution. The word library, from the Greek "libros", and meaning "keeper of books", cannot with justification be applied to any mere collection of books. For in the true sense of the word a library is a mechanism for the cooperative supply of publications according to some plan administered by a custodian. In this manner the publications are made accessible to its particular clientele.

Civilization advances only when the present is studied in the light of the past. The library houses the past, our cultural heritage, primarily for the use of man living in the present, and secondarily for the preservation of culture for posterity. A survey of library literature will indicate a gradual change from emphasis on techniques and efficient library methods to a serious consideration of the basic problems underlying all library procedures. This shift in emphasis is not peculiar to librarianship; it has marked a concomitant phase in the development of all fields of the social sciences. Librarianship has excellent empirical training in *how* to do things and to perform

activities efficiently. But the entire profession is still limited as far as theoretical training is concerned. So engrossed have we been in various library services that we have seldom paused long enough to reflect on *why* we do things. We have pragmatic rules, like those found in a cook book, but of greater importance is the reason for these procedures. Past emphasis has been on activity and not on the value of the activity itself. To perform our task most effectively, however, we must understand this fundamental problem, and our solution to it. Librarianship cannot be looked upon as a job of convention or of rote; it has a reason behind it. It is our hope to examine here the reason behind the library, and so evolve a philosophy of librarianship.

Every time we make up our mind to select a book we are passing judgment. This step presupposes some conscious basic standards of book selection. In general these have never been formulated on any clear basis, but are usually *ad hoc* principles made to fit the particular occasion. But there should be some definite guiding principles that may be known as the concept of the library. Usages, guided by rational reflection on experience, should be systematized, regulated and developed into institutions.

An institution consists of a concept or idea, and a structure—this latter being but the framework or apparatus. The idea behind every library should transcend the physical structure, and the means to attain the particular concept should be constantly changing in relation to the needs and interests of the contemporary social order. Basically these concepts underlying the structure of a library are concerned with *ends* rather than with *means* and are uniquely within the scope of the field of philosophy. The phil-

1. Abridged version of a paper read at the First General Session.

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osopher is interested in the means, but only after the specific ends have been crystallized. It is his function to evaluate the means as measured by their contribution towards the attainment of the determined ends.

The word "philosophy" like the word "realism" and "psychology" has been the subject of many battles. A study of its etymology offers little help on its present meaning. It is composed of "philos" lover, and "sophia" wisdom; but no philosopher would hold that he has achieved wisdom; rather would he contend that he is always in pursuit of it. For our purposes we may borrow a widely accepted definition of philosophy as "the science of all things through their ultimate reasons and causes as discovered by the unaided light of human reason".²

It is not our intention to make a searching analysis of all divisions of philosophy, but to concern ourselves mainly with that phase which is important in establishing a philosophy of history, of education, of literature or of librarianship. Besides the areas of speculative and practical philosophy, there is a wider interpretation of the term, frequently used when philosophy is considered in relation to different fields of human living. The conduct of man in the social order is largely determined by influences of the specific views he holds about these fundamental beliefs, the origins, nature and destiny of both himself and the universe. This is the total composite of man's views of the world in his interpretation of experiences. In the absence of an appropriate English term we might borrow the well-known German expression *Weltanschauung*, freely translated as a "world outlook". It is customary to use the term philosophy in this broad sense to encompass man's total outlook as conditioned by his religious beliefs, knowledge garnered from the special sciences and whatever his own reason may contribute through an inquiry into those ultimate questions that are considered in pure philosophy. When philosophy is looked upon as this general world outlook, it is known as "applied philosophy", for it is the application of philosophy to the con-

duct of human life. In this broad interpretation of philosophy, we have the philosophy of literature, education, art, history and of librarianship.

The philosophy of librarianship as an applied philosophy embraces all significant contributions we may receive from special sciences, such as psychology, sociology or political science. In our interpretation of librarianship we do not consider it separately as a mere segment of the spectrum of knowledge, but as embracing all of them.

In all philosophical inquiries we are concerned with the ends to be achieved and the means that may be used to achieve these ends. The ends are usually referred to in current usage as the objectives, while the means are known as the techniques. The basic problem facing any philosophical investigation is determining the ends to be achieved.

The objectives to be achieved in our libraries whether they be for elementary grades, in the seminary or in institutions of higher education may be here listed. These ends embrace our concept of the philosophy of librarianship. First, the development of a world commonwealth; second, the development of an international mind; third, the sponsoring of the ideas of Christian democracy; fourth, the promotion of the advancement of scientific truth; fifth, the combatting of current prejudices; and finally, the guidance of all library activities by a Christian code of ethics.

There is no better way to introduce one to a consideration of the principles underlying our philosophy of librarianship than to recall the words of our Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, in his letter addressed to the Church in the United States:

"The needs of our time then require", he writes "that the laity . . . procure for themselves a treasure of religious knowledge, not a poor, meager knowledge, but one that will have solidity and richness through the medium of libraries, discussions and study clubs; in this way they will derive great benefit for themselves and at the same time be able to instruct the ignorant, confute stubborn adversaries and be of assistance to good friends."

2. Coffey, P., *Ontology*, Longmans, 1914, p. 9.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

1. Development of a world commonwealth.

We are living in a much smaller world than that in which George Washington lived. The people across the Atlantic ocean are our next-door neighbors. A hundred years ago the European-American world knew very little about what was happening in Manchuria. Just as an infection in the tonsils weakens and poisons the whole body, so upsetting conditions in Japan or Greece cause reverberations throughout the world.

Both the Catholic church and the world commonwealth deal with the same mankind. The Church is concerned primarily with the spiritual welfare of society, whereas the world commonwealth is concerned with temporal matters. Both are concerned with the perfection of the same individuals. The basic fundamental unit of both is the family, which Pope Pius XII tells us is the "primary and essential cell of society". Both the Church and the world commonwealth must cooperate for the common welfare of all men.

2. The development of an international mind.

This second aim, that of developing an international mind, is a corollary of the previous principle of the world commonwealth. In this respect we are reminded of those significant words found in the preamble of the constitution of UNESCO, "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defense of peace must be constructed".

Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, former Prefect of the Vatican Library and the present Secretary of the Congregation for the Eastern Churches, devoted most of his recent paper addressed to the Illinois Unit of the Catholic Library Association to the work Catholic librarians can do to develop an international mind. He also indicated the measures utilized by the Vatican library in carrying out this basic objective of international understanding. In his introductory remarks he mentioned the assistance given to the Vatican Library by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He further stated:

"It is not necessary to insist on the fact that before the decision of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace the Vatican Library had already labored for improvement in international understanding, but it seems to me that after the initiative of the endowment, it was done even more consciously.

"The work in favor of international understanding in the Vatican Library consists principally—and is it not a precious thing?—in a courteous, perhaps it would be better to say, in a kind reception to all scholars who wish to be admitted to study in the library."

3. To sponsor the ideals of Christian democracy.

The third principle is concerned with the Christian ideals within the framework of a democratic state and our unqualified opposition to all efforts to undermine it. The finest expression of our ideals and the errors that endanger the future prosperity of the American Government are keenly analyzed in Pius XII's Letter to the Church in the United States.

One movement the Popes have deemed necessary to condemn is communism. As the totalitarian denial of all phases of Christianity, it strives to set up a new world order with an active militant atheism. It denies all the fundamental rights of man. Communism is deliberately stressed here because, as a leading American recently observed, unless we realize the menace of communism, it will engulf the American youth within the next fifteen years.

Frequently we hear reference to freedom of religion. It is our duty as librarians to promote a better understanding of this idea. Too often there has been a grave misinterpretation of these words from our Constitution to mean freedom *from* religion, a vastly different concept.

4. Advancement of scientific truths.

The fourth aim is devoted to the idea that truth is our only guide. In any consideration of scientific matters the philosophy of librarianship insists on the clear-cut presentation of truth. The librarian is not a

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politican but a statesman. He will not ignore the consequences of the knowledge of truth. In fact to ignore the consequences may be one of his most urgent responses. He is indifferent to the practical effects, but is not influenced by them; though these findings be deleterious to this interest or to another. The librarian must take a definite stand on all scientific matters, even in the face of powerful local pressure groups. We must endeavor to protect scientific truth and to face all such issues in relation to the book collection with the same honesty and courage as the men of science. So important is this point that when Pope Benedict XIV issued his legislation on forbidden books, he went to great lengths to explain that Catholic scientists must consult all scientific works even those that are listed in the *Index of Forbidden Books*.

5. To combat current prejudices.

The fifth principle is to combat all prejudices. The common good is our universal objective. The librarian is never neutral on basic questions but is always impartial. To be neutral means that the librarian has no attitude. However, the librarian is always impartial and favors the cause of truth and justice.

To fallacy of this neutrality was indicated a few years ago when the *Readers Digest* was charged with publishing anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi articles. The editors replied by sending out tear sheets proving that they also published articles on the "other side" of the issues. On such fundamental issues, however, only the side of truth may

be supported. Our stand is fully demonstrated in the views expressed by Francis Cardinal Spellman in his "Bigotry Is Un-American" (*American Magazine*, March, 1944).

Another dangerous prejudice of our day is in relation to Negroes in the United States. Pope Pius XII has said:

"We confess that we feel a special paternal affection, which is certainly inspired of heaven, for the Negro people dwelling among you; for in the field of religion and education we know that they need special care and comfort and are very deserving of it."

The attitude of the librarian on questions involving racial prejudices is illustrated by an incident in Detroit during the race riot in 1943. In order to show its unbiased attitude, the Detroit Public Library published a leaflet on the "True Facts of Anthropology and the Negro". As a librarian in a democracy, Mr. Ralph Ulveling was but following the principles expressed by the Popes and frequently enunciated as part of our American democratic ideals.³

6. To be guided in all library activities by a Christian code of ethics.

In all his actions, the librarian must be guided by the principles of Christian ethics and of right moral conduct. This point might be summarized by saying that the four qualifications of a librarian who intends to carry out these aims of the philosophy of librarianship are the four cardinal virtues—prudence, fortitude, justice and temperance. I add the reminder, as Plato remarked, that you cannot possess and support any one of these virtues without also observing the remaining three.

3. An excellent expression of this question may be found in the pamphlet *Racial Myths*, by Sister Mary Ellen O'Hanlon, O.P., Rosary College Bookstore, River Forest, Ill., 1946.



LIBRARY STANDARDS¹

By BROTHER DAVID MARTIN, C.S.C.

Librarian, University of Portland, Portland, Oregon

Standards are needed by the library just as they are needed in every other phase of human activity. We need some means of measuring progress or retrogression. To demonstrate this to ourselves we have only to notice the many standards that we make use of constantly: standards of speech, dress, and conduct generally. Deliberately and consciously (and often unconsciously) we have formulated standards or have had them formulated for us. For example, a minimum set of standards which has been set before us is that given to Moses in the Ten Commandments. Another is the soaring type of standard that was laid down by Our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount. The Beatitudes do not exclude the Commandments but rather enable those, who are willing, to have the best means of advancing toward religious perfection. In other words, the Commandments are presupposed in the performance of the Beatitudes. The Commandments observe the letter, the Beatitudes give the spirit of the letter free rein.

Another example of what we mean by standards is the case of the boy growing into manhood. Every few months he is measured by his parents against a chart which shows what his height and weight should be. At ten years of age, however, the boy's growth appears to have ceased and his parents fear that he will be stunted in maturity. Then, for no apparent reason, when he reaches his thirteenth year, his growth begins again and is now so rapid as to be almost visible. By sixteen, the boy is the equal of his father. His parents are

naturally pleased with this change and are now looking forward to the time when he will exceed his father in growth: when the boy will develop his physical, mental, and spiritual powers to their highest possible degree.

Now, while the parents were watching the age and development chart, they were being guided by a quantitative standard. But once this had been attained, they were following a qualitative standard. If, on the other hand, the boy's spiritual, physical and mental growth was checked against a standard primarily because he would one day be a benefactor of humanity as a priest, a doctor, or a lawyer, then the parents would be following an evaluative criteria. That is to say, the boy himself and what he would become would be the guiding norms. The quantitative and qualitative scales are only means. The end is the goal to be sought.

This series of three steps, each evolving from and retaining the good which precedes it, is the history of school library standards from the beginning. Quantity was the first standard; then quality, without however denying quantity. Finally, and this is today's objective, the standard is quantity and quality, but only insofar as they serve the whole school and the individual student.

Ray L. Wilbur, in speaking of quantitative and qualitative standards, says, "Standards have acquired, in recent years, two distinct meanings. One connotes the scientific achievement of modern mechanics that turns out units exact to one-ten-thousandth of an inch, and the other implies a mode of development that has proved to be advantageous. The first results in a rigid, mechanical regimentation; the other achieves

1. Paper delivered at the First General Session, 21st Annual Conference, San Francisco, July 1, 1947.

LIBRARY STANDARDS

a certain level of recognized excellence while allowing for individual variation".²

Standards are necessary. There is no incentive to accomplishment otherwise. We give the school child a star on the front blackboard or a prize at commencement time. We confer the LL.D. degree or the Distinguished Service medal on a person for reaching or surpassing certain written or unwritten standards. A Religious must have and does have a Standard, Christ, by Whose life he fashions his own. Mr. Henry Hazlitt says that "the chief function of a standard, always and everywhere, is obviously to facilitate comparisons".³

The standards for each type of library will vary. There will be a certain type of excellence to be reached by the elementary school library, by the high school library and by the college library. There will also be a variation of standards within a given group which it is desirable to attain. For example, the standards will vary as between Catholic college and Catholic college. There may be general standards desirable for both college libraries but the curricula and general purposes of the two institutions may differ considerably and hence their standards of excellence will be different.

Library standards have received more attention in relation to secondary schools in the past than they have at other educational levels. It may be that the librarians of this group are more vocal. It may also be that supervision by the States and national bodies has been more active at this level. Whatever the reason, it is apparently presumed that superior standards are more imperative in the high school than at other junctures along the educational highway. This assumption, however, is to be questioned, for a very large part of the population never reaches the high school.⁴ Moreover, the period of greatest reading activity of the child has

been reached before he enters high school.⁵ Regardless of the reasons for emphasizing secondary school standards, however, the implied principles that have been established for that level have relatively equal force for both the elementary school and the college.

What are these standards and how are they to be attained? This can best be answered by glancing over the history of the struggle for satisfactory standards which has been developing for many years. As early as 1902 Miss Agnes Robertson⁶ was sounding the call for better school libraries. But it was not until the publication of the Certain Report⁷ in 1918 that an explicit and detailed listing of library requirements and standards appeared. These were primarily quantitative, though also inherently qualitative. The Certain Report was promulgated by the North Central Association and shortly thereafter was adopted by the National Education Association and the American Library Association. With modifications these recommendations have been accepted until recently by a large portion of the progressive libraries of the country.

But like the boy who refused to grow and whose parents anxiously watched the chart —well, he did grow, even to exceeding the standard set for him on the chart. So likewise, the libraries that had quantitative standards set for them were thwarted eventually by the very norms that had been proposed for their advancement. Once those libraries that had followed the Certain or other quantitative standards attained those standards, school administrators tended to be smugly satisfied and further progress by the libraries became impossible. New ideas were unable to find expression and the very purpose of the school and the library often became impossible of fulfillment. Uniformity had killed or stifled initiative, and although the libraries were better off than they had been before adopting the Certain standards, the libraries had sacrificed their in-

2. Wilbur, Ray L., "Maintaining Standards without Excessive Standardization," *School and Society*, 20:607-12, November 15, 1924.

3. Hazlitt, Henry H., "How High Is Up, the Fallacy of Absolute Standards," *Forum*, 87:117, February 1932.

4. Bouwhuis, Andrew L., S.J., "The Library in Catholic Education," In *Catholic Library Practice*, ed. by David Martin, University of Portland Press, 1947, p. 6.

5. Terman, Lewis M., and Lima, Margaret, *Children's Reading*, 2nd ed., Appleton, 1931, pp. 38-39.

6. Cited in Spain, Frances Lander, *School Library Standards*, thesis, University of Chicago, 1940.

7. Certain, Casper C., "Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools of Different Sizes," In *National Education Association Addresses and Proceedings*, 1918, 66:692.

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dependence of action and their individuality. Wilson and Wight expressed the dissatisfaction of librarians in general when they said: "The library is an agency to promote the achievement of certain objectives; its value in the school depends on the degree to which these aims are realized. That is, the equipment of the rooms, the excellence of the book collection, the professional training of the librarian, and the maintenance of rigid rules and routines have no meaning except as they contribute to the achievement of *worthy purpose*".⁸ I will return to these "worthy purposes" again, for they are of first importance to the Catholic librarian—at every level and for every type of library, general or specialized.

This idea of "worthy purpose" eventually resulted in a new survey of secondary education: the Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards, which first appeared in 1939 and was revised in 1940.⁹ The library, in this new conception, is judged in its relation to the school as a whole and in the results obtained. It ignores neither the quantitative nor the qualitative factors but sees their importance only insofar as they serve the purpose of the institution and its human product. Miss Spain, in her *School Library Standards*, says, "The basic philosophy adopted by the Cooperative Study was that the school must be studied and evaluated in its setting . . . and that it must be judged as a whole, not merely as the sum of its separate parts", and also "that library development and service, if fully functional, should be so closely related to all divisions of the schools' organization and activities that they cannot be satisfactorily studied by themselves".¹⁰

The *Evaluative Criteria* has been cautiously hailed as the near ultimate in school standards making, but it is as yet too early to judge results by this new standard.

Thus far we have discussed the secondary school library standards at length because it is here that the most searching inquiries

have been made. But it must be remembered that the Certain Report also included standards for the elementary schools,¹¹ even though these latter have attracted far less attention and caused less discussion than has the secondary school report. But as has already been indicated, the principles underlying both standards are similar. So much, then, for primary and secondary school library standards.

What is there to be said regarding college library standards? Because of the wide divergence in objectives at this level, much ink has been spilled on the subject but perhaps the most comprehensive statement relative to college library standards has been that of the Advisory Group on College Libraries of the Carnegie Corporation,¹² published in 1932. But while this statement is comprehensive, there is necessarily an almost complete lack of quantitative criteria. In regard to the book and periodical collections, for example, the following phrases occur (italics mine): the library should contain "the *standard books of general reference*", "reference books *useful in specific fields*"; "an *adequate stock*"; libraries should preserve (periodicals) *accessibly*"; etc. In other words, the library should contain those materials and perform those services best suited to the purposes of the college, but leaves the distribution to the individual college.

How shall the college library estimate its approach to the standard? Leon Carnovsky¹³ attempts to answer this question. Although addressing the junior college library the points he makes would seem to be applicable to any college situation. I have necessarily limited his views to the most pertinent aspect of the subject. Mr. Carnovsky lists six factors in evaluating the college library: books, periodicals, staff, physical structure and equipment, finances or expenditures, and library use. Regarding books and periodicals, he suggests that they be checked against established lists, among

8. Wilson, Louis R., and Wight, Edward A., *County Library Service in the South*, University of Chicago Press, 1935, p. 148.
9. Cooperative Study of Secondary Schools, *Evaluative Criteria* (Combined ed.), Washington, The Author, 1940.
10. Spain, op. cit.

11. Joint Committee on Elementary School Library Standards, *Elementary School Library Standards*, American Library Association, 1925.
12. Carnegie Corporation of New York, Advisory Group on Colleges, *College Library Standards*, New York, The Corporation, 1932.
13. Carnovsky, Leon, "Self-Evaluation; or How Good Is My Library," *College and Research Libraries*, 3:304-10, September, 1942.

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others. (It might be said parenthetically that these would include the long awaited *Catholic supplement to the Shaw List.*) Carnovsky warns, however, that these lists have their limitations. Regarding the staff, he points out that professional training does not necessarily imply competence, if the person has not the qualities necessary for a good librarian. The real measure of an individual, he says, is the librarian's competence to perform his daily task. A library building is important too, but, he thinks, a functional building does not compensate for a poor collection. Neither will liberal support guarantee a good library. On the other hand, niggardly support will go far to prevent one. Regarding library use, Carnovsky says that circulation is only a partial answer. One may have a small circulation and still have a good library, for the responsibility for the circulation rests upon the library only to a minor degree. The faculty may be to blame. Poor book-stock and location will militate against circulation, or onerous regulations may discourage the library's use.

From what has been said thus far, how do Catholic schools and colleges appear as a group in the light of these standards? This question is more easily asked than answered. Only with the data which can be obtained from a systematic, fearless, and nationwide survey of Catholic educational institutions and libraries, can the question be adequately answered. It is reasonable to assume, however, that although many of our libraries are excellent by any standard, others would not rate satisfactorily high.

The book holdings of a Catholic library obviously should contain those books that are needed to fulfill the purpose of the school or college. What is this purpose? It is clearly to turn out well educated Christian young men and women. The library should contain those books which are needed to produce the educated man, but it should not contain non-essential materials which non-Catholic institutions already have, at the expense of those Catholic materials which the Catholic school should have. Let me repeat: Catholic educational institutions exist for one purpose and one purpose alone: to turn out educated Christian boys and girls;

educated Christian young men and women. Unless this purpose is realized, then the business of educating our young people might better be turned over to secular institutions which can accomplish a materialistic job far more effectively.

The Catholic college should have an additional purpose which is allied to that just mentioned. It has an obligation to make available to the general population those Catholic materials (books, periodicals, films, etc.) that are not and will not be held by either the non-Catholic college library or by the public library. This obligation is implied in the admonition "to teach all nations". If the researcher from the outside is unable to find at least the obvious Catholic source materials and books in the Catholic institutions of his area, then we can scarcely blame the scholar if his views and writings on Catholicism are biased or downright false.

Another facet of this general purpose of the Catholic library at every level is of comparatively recent imposition. The large number of non-Catholic students that are now attending our educational establishments has imposed a new problem. These students come to us with every shade and no shade of religious belief. And because of this weight of outside influence, there is a grave danger that we may unconsciously soft-pedal our Christian teaching and secularize our libraries. If this should be the result, even to a minor degree, we should not only betray our own principles but we would betray those of our Catholic and non-Catholic students as well. We must not forget that the latter frequently come to us for the sole reason that with us they hope to find a militant Christianity.

Modern library standards, then, are set up for our guidance, in order that we may more surely accomplish the purposes of our institutions. They should be studied and applied at every level, but particularly at the elementary and college grades. Standards should be followed most zealously by us as Catholic educators, that we may more completely achieve our purpose: to mold our young people into truly educated and Catholic citizens.

OUR CATHOLIC CULTURAL HERITAGE¹

By REVEREND IRENAEUS HERSCHER, O.F.M.

Librarian, St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure, New York

Before taking up the subject of the paper assigned to me, I should like, with your permission, to thank the officers of the Catholic Library Association for their gracious invitation to address you at this, the first annual convention ever held on the West coast. I consider it a real privilege and an honor to speak to you in this city of St. Francis, in the state hallowed by the footsteps of the Franciscan padres, my confreres, who built the beautiful rosary of the missions.

I would also like to take this opportunity to pay a brief word of tribute to a former president of the Association, the Reverend Albert O'Brien, O.F.M., my predecessor as librarian at Saint Bonaventure College. It is just ten years ago that you elected him to the highest office in the Association. I am confident that he would be here today to address you, if an untimely death had not taken him from our midst. He took a keen interest in libraries and librarians. It is thus fitting that the Franciscan Educational Conference last week honored his memory by passing a special resolution of appreciation, paying tribute to this first Franciscan to head the Catholic Library Association. May he and the other librarians whose memory is held in benediction, and who have left us a heritage of knowledge, experience and enthusiasm, rest in peace.

May I invite you now to come with me in spirit to the campus of St. Bonaventure College, and there let us pay a visit to the Friedsam Memorial Library. As we approach this beautiful building we will note that two angels guard its entrance. The one on our left holds a scroll on which is

written "Nova" (new), while the angel at the right bears a scroll with the word "Vet-
era" (old). These two words have a seemly significance, since the library stands as a mid-way point between the past and the future. To the library falls the particular obligation to cherish and transmit from one generation to another the imaginative, critical, philosophical, theological and scientific literature of authors who, though dead, are as forceful and moving today as when they were alive. One might say that the library is the instrument of tradition, the channel whereby the heritage of the past is made available to present and future generations.

In considering this heritage, we may consider whether we librarians have ever given thought to the very significant role that Divine Providence has played in the work to which we are devoting our wholehearted attention. A mere cursory glance at the beginnings of collections of writings, documents and books reveals the hand of God; indeed the very first librarian is Deus scientiarum Dominus. Books, and the preservation and tradition of books, have a definite place in the program of that "wisdom which reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly". To hand down the knowledge gathered by our forefathers, and the wisdom that guided our elders, for the direction and instruction of coming generations, that is the definite and positive purpose which Divine Providence has designed for us librarians.

It will never be fully known to what extent the Bible has framed, vitalized and energized the culture that is the boast of the civilized world. This influence, whether some admit it or not, has spread to the farthest ends of the earth, and has left an indelible mark on our culture.

1. An abridgement of the paper read at the Second General Session, 21st Annual Conference, San Francisco, July 3, 1947.

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The first book of the Bible still maintains its position as the first and oldest textbook in man's education. And the honor of being the first collector of books, as well as the first official and authentic librarian of the world, belongs to none other than Holy Mother Church. Her library is known as the canon of Sacred Scripture. To the eternal glory of the church be it said that she diligently gathered the books, letters, and fragments of the two Testaments. She watched over their integrity and the true interpretation of their contents with the plenitude of her infallible authority.

The early fathers, doctors, and pontiffs were, literally speaking, possessed with the urge sedulously to gather and record what they had learned and seen. Note the zeal with which the early pontiffs appointed the subdeacons of Rome to gather the Acts of the Martyrs, and the eagerness with which St. Irenaeus of Lyons explored the records of all the sees to establish apostolic succession. Rich libraries were installed in the early catechetical schools of Alexandria, Antioch, Caesarea, Nisibis, Edessa and Lerins. The great Origen may well be regarded not only as the most erudite teacher of early Christianity, but also as the librarian par excellence.

During the period of the church fathers, those intellectual and spiritual giants, the literature treasured by the first librarian became monumental in proportion. One glance at a complete set of Abbé Migne's Latin and Greek fathers will acquaint us with the volume, variety and vigor of patristic literature. The fathers quarried the temple of theological science out of the deposit of faith, and they left a monument of zeal for truth, and devotion for its preservation and transmission.

Hardly had the fathers gone to their reward, when history witnessed the coming of the Goths, Visigoths, Huns and Vandals, who overran Europe and poured down upon Italy like locusts. Faithful to her trust as a good librarian, the church treasured and protected her literary and spiritual legacy. She was aided in her task by Cassiodorus, at times referred to as "the forgotten man" but who may more aptly be called the "savior

of western civilization". Standing at the boundary of two worlds, the ancient and the medieval, he played an important role in the Catholic cultural tradition. He and his associates, as a labor of love and devotion, salvaged what they could of the past, copied and multiplied the treasures of former times. While wars raged all about them, these men saved what otherwise might have perished of this literary and cultural heritage. The monastery of Cassiodorus was like an oasis in the disordered world, and his community saved western civilization by preserving from the wreckage all that was worthwhile.

From Cassiodorus we have received the Seven Pillars of Wisdom, and the trivium and quadrivium of the liberal arts curriculum. These not only formed the basis of education in Alcuin's time, but played an important part in the program of the medieval universities. They are still the backbone of the liberal arts college of today.

It will never be fully known what a great debt of gratitude the world owes to the Benedictine monks who likewise gathered into their monasteries the heritage of the past, cherished and copied it, and handed it down to succeeding generations. Even though there was little original thinking during this period, it was through the labor of love and devotion of these monks that books were multiplied and faithfully recorded for the use of the great Scholastic period.

Peter Lombard, the master of the Sentences, was another important link in the developing chain of Catholic cultural tradition. An expert in the art of assembling the literary and scientific resources of previous ages, he logically set up this legacy, so much so, that his work became the textbook, second only to the Bible, during the glorious age of scholasticism.

The Schoolmen, however, were not mere copyists or learners. They were also creators and builders-builders not only of a new theology (whose material was from the same old yet ever new quarry of the deposit of faith) but also of a new temple, whose architecture, defenses and ramparts were built so as to meet the onslaughts of a philosophy that had arrived from ancient Greece through falsified Arabian sources. Scholas-

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tic philosophy constructed its edifice, the Gothic cathedral, from human materials, laid its foundation deep in the earth, and lifted its spires high into the sky. The hand-maid to Catholic theology is what some have called Scholastic philosophy. The great Schoolmen of that period, such as Alexander of Hales, St. Albert the Great, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bonaventure, Venerable John Duns Scotus, and numerous others achieved the marvelous task of synthesizing the knowledge and wisdom of the past for the benefit of later generations. We may even select St. Thomas Aquinas, the Angelic Doctor, and one of the greatest names of the 13th century, as another important link in the chain of Catholic cultural tradition. His monumental *Summa* containing the crystallized wisdom of the past may seem to be a voluminous work to present to present-day students. In reality it was meant to condense, as St. Thomas puts it, the knowledge spread over a multitude of books.

The history of the transmission of our Catholic cultural heritage in the period after the invention of printing is too well known to require rehearsal on this occasion. But from all that has been said it is quite clear that Divine Providence has given us, at stra-

tegic times in the history of the world, especially qualified men who gathered the worthwhile literature of the past, and who then handed it on to subsequent generations. These men formed a strong chain of Catholic cultural tradition. Always and everywhere, the Catholic Church cherished, protected and transmitted this cultural and literary heritage, using as instruments the divinely provided men and institutions. The Vatican Library is but one, though one of the most important ones, a storehouse par excellence, a library which has preserved and handed down the wisdom of the ages. The names of such great men as Cassiodorus, St. Benedict, St. Thomas and others in the chain of tradition will ever shine as heroes of work well done. Librarians, who deserve no less a meed of praise, but whose names are among those known to God alone, have not always fared so well. And yet librarians, too, have played an all-important role in the preserving and handing down of this Catholic cultural heritage. Others may receive their rewards, but the work of the librarian remains today, what it has always been: the happy duty of the prudent householder who brought forth from his store or treasury "new things and old".



BOOKS AS MEDIA OF CONVERSION¹

By ELIZABETH FUSELMAN

Faculty Member, Marin Junior College, California

May I begin with an apology?—that I, an utter stranger to all of you, and for less than three years a Catholic, should presume to talk to you of the Paulist Circulating Library and Reading Room and the remarkable apostolic work which is being done there? It was Mr. Leavey's desire that this presentation should have been made by Miss Minna Berger who is well known to many of you as the guiding hand which has been at the helm since the venture was launched seventeen years ago as the first Catholic circulating library in America. Unable to comply with his request, Miss Berger offered the suggestion that as an example of how and what the library does, I was a qualified substitute. I leaped at the opportunity. Mr. Leavey accepted the suggestion in good grace.

On a chill and foggy November evening in 1942 I was window-shopping along Grant Avenue in the heart of San Francisco's ever-interesting Chinatown. Uprooted from pleasant and familiar surroundings by the war; disturbed by the day's emergencies in my work at the Red Cross office—I felt depressed almost to the point of despondency at the 'state of the world'. As is the case with many another, I had no personal faith to give me either confidence or support. At that moment I came abreast of the warmly lighted windows at 614 Grant Avenue. Those windows opened into a pleasant room, lined with well-stocked bookshelves and filled with chairs arranged in rows as for a meeting of some sort. A smiling, friendly person at the librarian's desk was chatting with two lads in the uniform of the Coast Guard. Other patrons and early arrivals for the meeting were so attractive as to make

me curious as to what common bond had drawn them together. "Aha," I thought, "this will bear investigation." I walked in and so began an unfoldment which within a twelve-month brought my reception into the Church. And now, three years later, I am here to bear witness to the nature, extent and quality of the work done at the Paulist Library. There are hundreds whose experience has been similar to mine. The stories of some of them are known to me and would be of interest to you, I am sure, if there were time to relate them.

Taking advantage of the popularity of circulating libraries in San Francisco, this one of which I speak was opened in October of 1930 in the rooms directly below the sanctuary of Old St. Mary's, a church known and beloved throughout the Bay region by Protestant and Catholic alike. It was the pastor of Old St. Mary's, the Reverend Thomas F. Burke, of the Paulist Fathers, who conceived the library as a positive step toward checking the influence of pernicious literature by making more easily available literature that is good. Therefore the program was planned with a twofold purpose: of educating Catholics by providing and acquainting them with the best in Catholic literature, and of striving to inform and possibly convert interested non-Catholics.

A few facts and figures may serve to give you a picture of the library as it now functions. There is a membership of 1800 persons whose fees cover the cost of new books. There is a monthly circulation of 700 books including a mail-order service to neighboring counties and even to other States on the West Coast. Subscriptions are carried to all of the better periodicals and a generous supply of pamphlets is displayed, for sale or

1. Paper delivered at the Second General Session.

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free distribution, as the occasion warrants.

In addition to a large reading public the library serves also some 100 to 150 people who attend the evening book reviews given twice each month by priests and qualified laymen. Some of these people have been regular attendants for years. Others drop in, as I did that first evening, attracted by the setting as viewed from the street through the great windows. On four evenings each week, from fifty to a hundred people, Catholics and non-Catholics, attend the inquiry classes conducted in an adjoining conference room by the Paulist Fathers. Worshippers at the daily noontime or Sunday Masses come to browse or look around during library hours. Tourists visiting Chinatown are frequently among the patrons. Throughout the war many young people in uniform, visiting the outstandingly popular service center in the basement of Old St. Mary's, also found in the library a warm and hospitable haven. At first I likened this pleasant atmosphere to that of a club. Later I learned of the Mystical Body of Christ. The assortment of visitors is as varied as is the membership of the Church.

Serving as a center of reference on things Catholic for the clergy, for students in the local Catholic schools and colleges and for interested lay-people, questions are answered by mail, by telephone and over the counter not only by Miss Berger but also by numerous volunteer workers who, like myself, 'love the place' and feel highly privileged at being on the list of 'regulars' at the loan desk. I might add that the benefits enjoyed by the volunteers constitute one of the major contributions of the library's program.

A brief recital of my personal contacts with the library may serve to show more clearly just how it functions. A glance at my reading records shows that the first books which I borrowed from the Paulist Library were of the sort that one might borrow from any circulating library. Benét's *Western Star*, Stuart's *Taps for Private Tussie*, Ingersoll's *The Battle Is the Payoff*. Then in February 1944 is entered Santayana's *Persons and Places*. It was on the day I borrowed this book that the volunteer on duty at the desk introduced me to one of the Paulist

Fathers who was in charge of the inquiry classes and happened to come up to the desk at that moment. We engaged in conversation. What was the nature of my Red Cross work (observing the uniform)? What was my work in peace time? How could I attempt to teach the history of medieval Europe to students of college grade without knowing the Catholic point of view? I enrolled, then and there, in the inquiry class and soon was having supplementary private instruction to take care of my numerous questions.

Listed on my reading record during that period are Dawson's *Making of Europe*, Belloc's *Europe and the Faith*, Thompson's *Hound of Heaven*, Perroy's *The Humble Virgin Mary*, Farrell's *Companion to the Summa*, Sheed's *Communism and Man*, Martindale's *Toward Loving the Psalms*. I was beginning to look at matters behind and outside of the 16th-century turmoil in Europe. I was becoming aware that the institution which, to my way of thinking, was a lot of pomp and circumstance, which had long since outlived its day, was functioning actively, vitally among a tremendous array of intelligent, socially conscious and worthwhile individuals.

I turned to more books. Lamping's *Through Hundred Gates*, Farrow's *Pageant of the Popes*, Laux' *Church History*, Gillis' *Christianity and Civilization*, Stoddard's *Rebuilding a Lost Faith*. Practically every book review night found me in the audience. And then I was invited to help celebrate the ordination anniversary of one of the Fathers with a dozen or so others, all of whom were either convert or cradle Catholics. No one seemed to think of me as an outsider. In fact, no one gave evidence of thinking of 'me' as an entity. All were taken up with something far greater than themselves as individuals. There were a number of such evenings.

My curiosity about Catholic schools and colleges evoked the suggestion that I visit the San Francisco College for Women as being an institution of good standing which I might compare with public educational institutions of the same level. I shall never forget that first afternoon atop Lone Mountain. There were many subsequent visits



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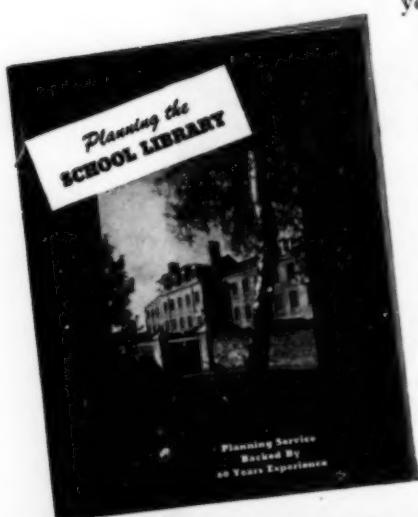
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BOOKS AS MEDIA OF CONVERSION

and this year I am, for the second time, a member of their lay faculty for the summer session. Moreover, still more books were brought to my attention, some of which were perused in that beautiful college library, others at the Paulist Library. The books of this particular period included McSorley's *Primer of Prayer*, Charles' *Prayer for All Times*, Persch-Eckhoff's *Liturgy of the Mass*, Sheen's *Eternal Galilean*. My interest in this newly opened vista of life and thought was intense but, I believed, purely intellectual and academic.

In this frame of mind I accepted a suggestion that I make a three-day retreat at Maryknoll. I sincerely wished I could 'believe' but there was no need to pretend to anyone that I was going for any reason other than to find out what a retreat was. Some of you must recall your first retreat and therefore have some appreciation of what that experience meant to me. The book in which I was absorbed that weekend was Charles Peguy's *Basic Verities*. That book, the retreat, God's grace brought culmination to the process begun eight months earlier by the warm glow shining into the fog through the windows of the Paulist Library.

To an audience such as this, experienced in methods of administration, it will be obvious that much goes on behind the scenes that does not meet the eye of the casual visitor to the library. Officially the hours are from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. on Sundays. But many additional hours are given to the task of selecting books, which rests

entirely with the librarian, Miss Berger, as does the actual work of classifying and cataloging. In selecting books, the one determining qualification is that the book be a good book—if it is good, it is Catholic.

Credit for the success of the library is due primarily to the continued guidance of Father Burke and also to the work of the other Paulist Fathers who have had responsibilities connected directly with the Library. A generous share of credit is given also to the volunteer workers who assist Miss Berger.

I think that every one of us who works in the Paulist Library has a deep sense of our responsibility. We are aware that a Catholic library is essentially different from the ordinary library. It is much more than a mere medium for distributing literature. Actually it is a reservoir of God's grace and it is the office of the Catholic librarian to direct the flow of this grace.

The Paulist Circulating Library and Reading Room is one of those rare institutions which not only live up to a fine first impression but impove upon continued acquaintance. To my notion, the functioning of this library is a concrete and specific example of the spirit and cooperation characteristic of people imbued with the concept of the Mystical Body of Christ. The library serves literally as a medium of conversion.

It has been a privilege to appear before you this afternoon and I take pleasure in extending to you a cordial invitation to visit this library and to see for yourselves the work it is accomplishing.



INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL RELATIONS¹

By DR. CARLOS E. CASTANEDA

Professor of History, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

The tempo of life is quickening. Nay, it has become a dash through space and time, even as the onrush of our whole solar system towards that vast unknown chasm in the unexplored firmament. Ever since the days of primitive man, a hidden desire to soar among the clouds and dart about as fast and free as birds in the air had consumed the human race. Today the poor birds see man dash through the air at speeds which make them blink in amazement. The speed of sound has been attained.

But what has this to do with inter-American cultural relations? It is the vast implications of the progress made by man in conquering space and time, matter and energy, that make cultural relations today the one hope for the future of our complex civilization and the survival of mankind. The release of the not yet properly controlled resources of boundless energy, so carefully concealed and locked, we might say, by nature in the infinitesimal atom make cultural relations assume an unsuspected importance. Unless man comes to love his neighbor as himself, to understand his fellowmen through intellectual cooperation, ruthless rivalry and the hate it engenders will destroy us all. Mutual intelligent cooperation; deep, sincere, Christian understanding; that love and respect that intellectual cooperation among nations and peoples breeds, are essential to the preservation of peace and the very existence of mankind itself.

The role of the librarian in this age of speed and world-shaking scientific discoveries is a strange and peculiarly important one.

Libraries have long ceased to be quiet, dust-gathering depositories of the discarded record of man's achievement through the ages where tired souls, disillusioned cynics, and impractical dreamers found solace, or searched for the errors of mankind to gloat and sneer at its failures, or built new dreams of an unattainable perfect world.

The library today has become an oasis in a rapidly disintegrating world, where exhausted seekers of knowledge quench their thirst and go forth refreshed and strengthened. It has become more than that. It has become a dynamic power house in which to charge with unsuspected energy that most marvelous of batteries, the human mind. Here the powerful current generated by man's thought through the ages, vibrant with that boundless energy of creative fire, is transmitted to new generations. The library has become the great storehouse of the human race to which all must come to replenish their depleted energies, to secure the thoughts and ideas that will enable them to rebuild their lives and the world itself. The librarian has become the intelligent keeper of the vast intellectual resources of mankind, the foreman of a vast plant of intellectual energy comparable in its power for good or evil to the energy of the atom bomb. Thoughts and ideas once released have often the effect of a delayed chain reaction. They spread, they are carried hither and thither, their effect on mankind is imperceptible, but as deep and transcendental as the radioactivity of the atom bomb.

In 1933, the year that Hitler began to foster the fallacious theory of race superiority, another man announced a new policy in in-

1. An abridged version of the address read before the Second General Session.

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ternational relations, the doctrine of the good neighbor. Both ideas spread, germinated, bore fruit. The first set off the greatest conflagration the world has known and left a path marked deep with bloody scars, desolation, ruin, and the warped lives of little children. The other caused the free peoples of the world to rally, to band themselves as neighbors, good neighbors, that freedom, decency, and all those things that man has held dear through the ages might not perish from the earth.

The good neighbor policy, as regards Spanish America, was not an empty phrase. It was immediately implemented by deeds which dispelled deep-rooted doubts as to the sincerity of its utterances. American marines came home from Haiti and Central America, the Platt amendment was repealed and Cuba's apron strings were at long last severed, a helping hand was extended with convincing earnestness to our southern neighbors. Then in the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936 the basis of intellectual cooperation for the intensification of cultural relations was laid. Exchange of professors and students was proposed, and many other measures directed to a better understanding of the cultures of the people of the New World were discussed and adopted.² The United States became inter-American conscious. After almost a hundred years of indifferent neighborliness, the people in this country suddenly became aware of the peoples next door. Universities, colleges, schools, clubs, business men, women's organizations, church groups, everybody developed an interest in our southern neighbors, their culture, their traditions, their customs and manners, their resources, their future potentialities.

As the threatening clouds of the Second World War gathered in the distant horizon, the nations of the New World drew closer. Behind the wholehearted cooperation in the gigantic struggle, underlying political and military action, was that spirit of good-

will which inter-American intellectual co-operation and cultural understanding had slowly but surely built. Numerous manifestations of this cooperation are available as evidence. I shall attempt to enumerate and discuss only the more important ones.

One of the manifestations of the desire to understand each other is the constantly increasing interest in learning each other's language. How could this be best accomplished? By cooperative training to stimulate their interest and help them get better acquainted with new teaching materials that will enable them to vitalize their work. The teaching of language is too apt to become monotonous and mechanical. One method suggested was inter-American language seminars.

Five seminars were held in four different Latin American countries the first year (1943), two of them in Brazil, and since 1944 many similar seminars have been held. Groups of English teachers from Latin American countries have been given an opportunity to visit the United States and to observe an American school system in action. The stimulation from such projects and the value of the personal associations thus established between the teachers of English in this country and the neighboring republics is incalculable. The study of Spanish in the United States has likewise gained considerably in popularity. For years, an ever-increasing number of teachers of Spanish have availed themselves of the summer schools organized in different Spanish American countries for their benefit.

The exchange of professors and students, official and otherwise, has continued. Each year has seen a larger number of students from Latin America coming to this country for special training and higher education. The Latin Americans attending our colleges today will very likely become tomorrow's leaders in politics, or in industry, or in the intellectual and literary life of their respective countries. The impressions they receive from the intimate association that characterizes college life will exercise a profound and far-reaching influence for friendship and understanding between the peoples of the Americas or for mutual distrust and hatred.

2. Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, 1936, Report . . . Washington, D. C., 1937; Hull, Cordell, *The Results and Significance of the Buenos Aires Conference*, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1937. See also address of Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, on same subject.

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The cultural institutes in Latin America have continued to enrich their libraries with ready-made packets from the Department of State as well as from orders against procurement funds made available in Washington. Gifts to public libraries were made in 1945 through the intermediary of the American Library Association "from the people of the United States", although on a less liberal basis than in previous years. At the same time, however, the offices of the United States Cultural Attachés, a relatively new feature of our foreign legations, are now being furnished books representative of American thought and culture. These may be used at the discretion of the attachés for gifts to smaller libraries not covered by the ALA project, or prizes for essay contests, or presentation to individuals as a reciprocal courtesy. The Latin American man of letters is generous with his works and expects similar generosity from the recipient of his favors.

The Division of Research and Publication of the Department of States has just put into execution a plan which will greatly facilitate the exchange of books between the various countries. Some thirty Publications Officers will eventually be sent to the field throughout the world. The first to Latin America was sent to Brazil in 1945. It will be the function of these officers to stimulate and organize exchanges of public materials, chiefly governmental and scientific. Commercial publications and general literature may be included in cases where the flow of such materials is slow or inadequate. Documentary sources, microfilm reproductions, maps, recorded music, and other media of cultural interchange will come under his scope also.

In 1944, thanks to the transfer of the necessary funds by the State Department, in accord with a recommendation of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936, the Library of Congress undertook the publication of the *United States Quarterly Book List*, a carefully annotated list of American

publications prepared by the Reference Department, designed primarily to enable our Latin American neighbors to decide which books to buy concerning the United States. The list has proved a real contribution "about publications and the thinking behind them" in this country, recently declared the Librarian of Congress. Originally "supported solely in relation to our Latin American neighbors, it has become so valuable a means of selecting American books for the foreign library that . . . we must give it world-wide distribution," he added.³

Good programs on foreign library relations, more particularly support of the various projects for cooperation with Latin America, such as the Librarians Conference just held in Washington under the auspices of the Library of Congress, are definitely moves in the right direction. The spirit of cooperation which has characterized our dealings with the southern republics, has already resulted in the development of techniques and devices that have world-wide application in international relations, such as the *Quarterly Book List* just cited. The experience gained in the organization of our Latin American exchange unit may furnish a working pattern for exchanges in other areas of the world. That the cooperation of the Library of Congress is fully appreciated by our southern neighbors is eloquently proved by numerous pamphlets and studies on the subject recently published all the way from Mexico to Argentina.

The late war forced upon American publishers a realization of the inadequacy of the individual approach previously prevalent in invading the international book trade. The Government realized likewise the importance of books in fostering an understanding of the United States by the rest of the world. While England, France, and Germany had succeeded in exporting from 30 to 40 percent of all books published, American publishers exported a miserly 2 percent in the years before the war.

While puzzling over the problem, five American publishers made a tour of Latin America under Government auspices which proved to be an eye-opener. They returned convinced that only through a joint effort

3. Evans, Luther H., "Suggestions for a Program of Library Cooperation." In Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, *Inter-American Library Conference*, Washington, D. C., 1947.

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in the international field could American publishing cope with the situation. The organization of a non-profit agency, representing all fields, to promote the distribution of American books abroad and to make a concerted attack on the complex problems of international publishing was approved and the USIBA (United States International Book Association) was thus born in February, 1945, as a corporate entity, with a grant-in-aid of \$25,000 from the Office of Inter-American Affairs and \$40,000 subscribed by interested publishers for the first year.

USIBA has already opened offices and exhibits of American books in Paris and Stockholm, and it plans to open others in Europe and Latin America soon. The offices will furnish information on American books and house a permanent exhibit of some 7,500 volumes, representative of all fields of American publishing.

The first office in Spanish America will soon be opened in Mexico, to be followed before the end of the year by permanent exhibits in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. They will promote the distribution of American books and cooperate with existing sales agencies.⁴ In Mexico the project will enjoy the full and enthusiastic cooperation of the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin. The National University of Mexico will donate a large, well-equipped building for the permanent housing of the exhibit.

In collaboration with *Publishers Weekly*, a new monthly magazine, especially edited for distribution in Latin America, is being published by USIBA. The size and format are similar to those of *Publishers Weekly*. It includes articles and comments on American books and is designed for the Latin American reader.

Library science is an American development. No country in the world has done more than has the United States towards converting the role of the library from a passive to an active one or to facilitate

more the endeavors of the investigator, the research worker, and the creative genius, or to encourage more the average citizen in the development of the entertaining and useful habit of reading. Thus the library experts of the United States have powerfully contributed to the scientific organization of the varied and multiple records of man's achievement through the ages. Library science has brought order out of chaos and thus greatly aided the work of the scholar as well as the casual reader.

It is not strange, therefore, that as the new National Library of Peru, like the phoenix of old, rises from its ashes, vibrant with new life, the Peruvian Government should have decided that all appointments to the staff shall be made from persons trained in the recently established school of library science. Cooperation with Spanish America in this field antedates the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936 and the announcement of the good neighbor policy.

More recently, following the appointment of Ruben Borba de Moraes as Assistant Director of the National Library in Rio de Janeiro, several American librarians of note were invited to cooperate in the work of reorganization. Among them were a rare book specialist from Harvard, several members of the staff of the National Archives and the Library of Congress, and a university director of libraries. The worries of many Brazilian intellectuals over the deplorable conditions of the old institution were quickly dispelled. Practical suggestions were made for the preservation of its numerous treasures, classification, cataloging, and exchange with the United States. Similar projects have been carried out in recent years in several countries of Spanish America.

The principal governmental agency in charge of cooperative action programs, jointly supported by the United States and the different countries of Spanish America is the Institute of Latin American Affairs. Designed to give tangible expression to the good neighbor policy by cooperation with other American governments in their common effort to improve basic living conditions, it has contributed materially to the

4. Because of conditions in Europe, USIBA had to assume responsibility for the handling of sales, as well as publicity. Robert L. Woods, "USIBA—What It Is and What It Does," in Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, *Inter-American Conference: Papers and Addresses*, Washington, D. C., 1946.

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promotion of better understanding. Since 1943 the United States has been carrying out through this means, in cooperation with eighteen other American republics, various projects for the improvement of public health and sanitation, the development of local food supplies, and the advancement of basic education. Here is an aspect of inter-American relations that is a tangible and effective demonstration of the objectives of American democracy.

On May 7 of this year, Secretary of State George C. Marshall urged upon Senator Vandenberg the favorable consideration by the Senate of a bill for the reincorporation of the Institute as an agency of the United States. Together with the Inter-American Educational Institute, Inc., it has carried out, in the last four years, forty-three cooperative action programs in which the United States and each of eighteen other American republics have participated jointly.

What have been the political effects resulting from these programs? you may ask. They have implemented in a concrete, material manner the good neighbor policy. More than twenty-five million people in Latin America, it has been estimated, have received tangible, prized benefits which they regard as irrefutable proof of the good-

will of the United States. They have strengthened the faith of the peoples of the Americas in democracy through the benefits realized in thousands of communities by millions of Latin Americans, thus demonstrating the practical capacity of democratic governments to improve basic conditions of human life. Here is an effective answer to the sordid challenge of totalitarian propaganda and communistic pledges.

In support of the reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Secretary Marshall said, "In my opinion these programs are tangible and effective demonstrations of the objectives of American democracy. As such they constitute a strong support for our Hemisphere and world-wide foreign policy."

At the present moment in world affairs our relations with Latin America again assume primary importance. In a world that science has caused to shrink by its conquest of time, space, and energy, human relations become the safety valve on which its very existence depends. Essential to the attainment of the common desire, therefore, are cultural relations, mutual exchange of information that will lead to true, Christian understanding, good-will, and cooperation for the common good.



GENERAL SESSIONS

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The first general session of the Twenty-first Annual Conference of the Catholic Library Association, held in San Francisco, June 30—July 3, convened in the Young Men's Institute Hall, 50 Oak Street, on Tuesday, July 1, at 2:30 P.M. Sister Mary Luella, O.P., Department of Library Science, Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois, presided as proxy for Sister Mary Reparata, O.P., vice-president, Catholic Library Association, with Brother V. Dennis, F.S.C., secretary, Northern California Catholic Library Association, Sacred Heart College High School, acting as secretary.

The Rev. James Richardson, C.M., librarian, St. John's Seminary, Camarillo, Calif., opened the meeting with prayer. Sister Mary Katharine, S.H.N., chairman, Northern California Catholic Library Association, College of the Holy Names, Oakland, Calif., welcomed the delegates to San Francisco. An abridged version of her address follows:

You have come to California at a very happy and opportune time: San Francisco is celebrating its 171st birthday, and when we look back to its founder, the Franciscan priest, Father Junipero Serra, I think we can safely assume that had the CLA been established in his day, we could say that San Francisco had been founded by one of our members! For his immediate goal, like our ultimate goal, was to spread the kingdom of Christ.

The paganism Father Serra came to fight was more colorful and romantic, more evident than the subtle paganism of today which wears a veneer of Christianity. But the battle is the same and the weapons are similar; Father Serra fought by word of mouth, we librarians fight with the printed word. Billions of words pour off our printing presses every year and to choose what is good and right, and to put it into the right hands at the right time is the librarian's chief concern. Catholic books, presenting the true, the good and the beautiful, in whatever literary form, have a definite mission to perform; but they are only a potential good unless we have a public who enjoys good reading. The book and the reader, and getting the two together are the fundamentals in the librarian's professional life.

Librarians dealing with young people of high school age are fortunate if these have already had their reading taste formed. The average teen-age youngster has far too many athletic and social events on his mind to find very much time for reading unless a well-established habit serves as an impetus to keep up his reading. However, if a

librarian is given the opportunity to work with these young people, it is still possible to make enthusiastic readers out of some who did not acquire the habit earlier.

But if they reach college age and have not acquired a taste for reading, our present educational set-up is not likely to be of much help. The scramble for credits and the ever-increasing number of extra-curricular activities does not leave leisure for reading anything beyond "requirements". So it would seem that we should concentrate our efforts on giving desirable reading habits to children, and to equip properly those who are to do this very important work.

There is a real challenge to our Catholic library schools: to prepare young librarians who in Catholic institutions or public libraries will be a directing force, an investment for God or their neighbor, who, equipped with professional skill, good judgment and enthusiasm, and permeated by a strong, living faith, will work hard and able to increase the number of people who will find enlightenment, courage, comfort and pleasure in good books.

We have already earnest and eager librarians, and it is with enthusiasm and great expectations that many of these, from far and near, have gathered here in San Francisco to take part in the Twenty-first Annual Conference of the Catholic Library Association. We officers and members of the Northern California Catholic Library Association cordially welcome each one of you and hope that you may take from this convention renewed zest in the pursuit of our common goals and the pleasant and stimulating remembrance of places and people with whom you have shared these days.

Messages of greeting from the Apostolic Delegate, His Excellency, the Most Reverend Archbishop of San Francisco, the Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of California, and the Honorable Roger D. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco, were read, together with other letters and telegrams of congratulations from chairmen of local Units and other well-wishers.

Following these, Brother A. Thomas, F.S.C., delivered his presidential address. The other prepared papers read at this session were: "Philosophy of Librarianship", by Rev. Redmond A. Burke, C.S.V., Clerics of St. Viator, Chicago, and "Library Standards", by Brother David Martin, C.S.C., University of Portland, Portland, Oregon.

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In the discussion that followed the delivery of the formal papers, Sister M. Catherine Eileen, S.H.N., librarian, Holy Names College, Spokane, presented an informal review of the newly published book, *Catholic Library Practice*, edited by Brother David Martin, C.S.C. Further discus-

sion centered on the necessity of purchase of *The Catholic Periodical Index* by high schools.

Following the appointment of a Resolutions committee, the meeting was adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

Brother V. Dennis, F.S.C., *Secretary*

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

The second general session was held on Thursday afternoon, July 3, at 2:30 P.M., in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, following the Luncheon Session. Brother A. Thomas, F.S.C., presided, with Sister M. Albertina, O.P., Holy Angels Convent, Seattle, acting as secretary. The meeting opened with a prayer delivered by the Rev. Oscar Auvin, S.J., librarian, Jesuit Novitiate, Sheridan, Oregon, and chairman of the Pacific Northwest Regional Conference.

The Rev. Irenaeus Herscher, O.F.M., librarian, St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure, N. Y., was the first speaker of the afternoon. His paper was entitled "Our Catholic Cultural Heritage". Following the reading of his paper, Father Herscher urged upon college librarians the fostering of a rare book collection in their respective libraries. He cited the methods used to establish the collection at St. Bonaventure College, and offered examples of notable gifts and bequests which had been made because of the institution's having a rare book collection.

The second speaker was Miss Elizabeth Fuselman, member of the faculty at Marin Junior College, and a volunteer assistant at the Paulist Circulating Library, San Francisco. Miss Fuselman's paper told the story of the part played in her conversion by the apostolate of books and the kindly interest of the Paulist Library staff.

Dr. Carlos E. Castaneda, professor of history, University of Texas, was the third speaker of the afternoon. His paper was entitled: "Inter-American Cultural Relations". In his introductory remarks, he particularly called attention to the work of the Catholic Library Association for its part in helping to raise the standards of Catholic librarianship.

At the opening of the business meeting, Brother A. Thomas presented a summary of the decisions of the Executive Council, and announced that the 1948 conference of the Association would be held in Atlantic City.

He next announced that it was the wish of the members to make the office of Executive Secretary

a continuing one. To do this, an amendment to the Constitution was necessary. This necessitated a vote of approval by the members at two consecutive national meetings. The Rev. A. Lamond, O.S.A., Rockford, Ill., made the motion that "the office of Executive Secretary be a continuing one". This was seconded by the Rev. Arthur S. Wharton, S.J., Seattle. The motion was carried unanimously without discussion.

Brother Thomas further announced the postponement of publication of the *Catholic Book List*, under the editorship of Sister M. Luella, O.P., until February, 1948; the change of the annual observance of National Catholic Book Week from November to February, with the 9th official observance by the Association to be held in February, 1949; the scheduled publication of the new edition of the *Catholic Supplement to the Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*, in November, 1947, by the H. W. Wilson Co.; the status of the proposed *Catholic Supplement to the Children's Catalog*; and the fall publication of the *Catholic Supplement to the Shaw List of Books for College Libraries*. He further stated that this last-mentioned title will be changed to a more appropriate one.

The newly-elected officers of the round-tables and sections were introduced, and note was made that in each instance, a vice-chairman had been elected to succeed the chairman upon the expiration of the latter's term of office.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented an informal report, due to limitation of time, on the status of the Association. A full report will appear in the *Catholic Library World*.

Brother Thomas, noting that time did not permit the introduction of new business, asked that the members forward their proposals to the Executive Secretary. Expressing a note of appreciation and gratitude to the speakers, committees and delegates, he announced that the Twenty-first Annual Conference was officially adjourned.

Sister M. Albertina, O.P., *Secretary*

LUNCHEON SESSION

The annual luncheon session of the Catholic Library Association was held on Thursday, July 1, at noon, in the Rose Room of the Palace Hotel. Dr. William A. FitzGerald, senior member of the Executive Council and librarian of the St. Louis Uni-

versity School of Medicine, presided as toastmaster, a task which, as he noted in his introductory remarks, was more than a pleasant duty, considering the gratifyingly large attendance. At the speaker's table, in addition to the toastmaster,

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officers and members of the Executive Council of the Association, and the speakers, were the Reverend James A. Brown, D.D., Assistant Superintendent of schools for the Archdiocese of San Francisco, representing His Excellency, the Most Reverend John Joseph Mitty, D.D., the officers of the Northern California Unit, Sister Mary Katharine, S.H.N., Brother V. Dennis, F.S.C., Brother Justin Loughran, S.M., and Brother Vincent Steele, S.M., and Miss Eleanor Baer, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and Miss Leora J. Lewis, Library Representative for the F. E. Compton Company, these latter two representing the sustaining members of the Association.

Following the luncheon, Dr. FitzGerald introduced Mr. Edward N. Waters, chairman of the Council of National Library Associations. Mr. Waters presented an informal report of the Council's activities. He noted in particular the assistance given by our Association in the choice of our representative, Brother A. Thomas, F.S.C., and ended with a plea for still greater cooperation.

Mrs. Ellen O'Gorman Duffy, Director of the *Religious Book List*, a project of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., presented an account of her work in a paper entitled: "Books! Bridges of Understanding". Recounting the early history of the Conference, she noted that "the Conference does hold and demonstrate that those who differ deeply in religious beliefs may work together in the American way towards mutual goals—such as amity and understanding among religious groups, the practice of the Golden Rule, peace, social justice, religious liberty, freedom of speech, assembly, and press as provided in the Bill of Rights—ideals that can be fully realized only by intergroup cooperation". With these ideals in mind, the Conference proposed the establishment of the *Religious Book List*. Successful indeed have been the results in helping to promote the war against bigotry. The lists have helped to "round off the rough edges of racial, religious and national concepts". They have helped, in the words of Carlton J. H. Hayes, to "make for sincere and genuine and beneficial cooperation in all our public affairs—civic, national and international . . . There is no more important mission."

The third speaker of the day, Dr. Gabriel A. Bernardo, director of the library at the University of the Philippines, presented a moving picture of the social, intellectual, physical and moral conditions that had prevailed among his countrymen before and after the invasion of the islands by the Japanese. He recounted the efforts of his fellow countrymen, and in particular those of his staff, to repel the barbarities of the occupation period, noting the difficulty that each had in trying to distinguish between the loyal and the traitorous groups. A year has passed since he left his country to inspect the libraries of the United States, and he could offer no clue to the conditions that would now exist. But that it would be a burdensome period of reconstruction, he was well aware. But not so wearying of body and spirit, as if the Americans were still

not there to offer their help. It was this that had helped them to withstand the horrors of the war years; this assistance of the Americans would likewise help them in the arduous task of reconstruction.

Miss Gladys English, of the Department of Work with Children of the Los Angeles Public Library, discussed the pleasures of children's literature, and especially the delight of sharing with others the books that we have ourselves enjoyed. Her paper, "Looking Forward", will be printed in full in a later issue of the *Catholic Library World*.

Dr. FitzGerald then introduced Miss Eleanor Baer, the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, who offered the following resolutions to the assembly.

Resolution Thanking His Excellency, the Most Reverend John Joseph Mitty, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco

WHEREAS, The Catholic Library Association has been privileged to enjoy during its Twenty-first Annual Conference the hospitality of His Excellency the Most Reverend John Joseph Mitty, D.D., within his Archdiocese of San Francisco,

AND WHEREAS, the Association has been honored by his celebration of the Pontifical Mass which marked the opening of the Conference and his well-chosen, heartening and inspirational words of welcome,

AND WHEREAS, The Association is desirous of expressing to His Excellency its gratitude for that hospitality and benevolent concern so generously and graciously extended, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Catholic Library Association by these presents extend their most sincere gratitude to His Excellency, the Most Reverend John Joseph Mitty, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco, for all that has been done to make the stay of the Association in San Francisco pleasant and the celebration of the Conference successful.

And Be It Further Resolved, That an official copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Most Reverend John Joseph Mitty, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco, as a token of gratitude and sincere appreciation.

Resolution Thanking the Northern California Catholic Library Association

WHEREAS, The members of the Northern California Catholic Library Association have given unstintingly of their time and efforts to aid the Twenty-first Annual Conference of the Catholic Library Association,

AND WHEREAS, Their warm and friendly hospitality has been felt by all visitors attending the Conference,

AND WHEREAS, They have painstakingly arranged for all local publicity, thereby assuring excellent coverage and a large local attendance,

AND WHEREAS, Their choice of the Young Men's Institute Hall has been a most happy one, now therefore be it

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Resolved, That the Catholic Library Association take this occasion publicly to express its sincere appreciation and deep gratitude to the members of the Local Committee on Arrangements for a task well done.

And Be It Further Resolved, That an official copy of this proclamation be forwarded to the officers and members of the Executive Council of the Catholic Library Association and signed by them for presentation to the Northern California Catholic Library Association as a token of our gratitude and sincere appreciation.

Resolution Honoring Mother M. Agatha, O.S.U.

WHEREAS, The Catholic Library Association notes with joy and pleasure the successful completion of fifty golden years in the service of God by one of its most revered and honored members in the person of Mother Mary Agatha, O.S.U.,

AND WHEREAS, The Catholic Library Association is indebted to the devotion, energy and perseverance of Mother Agatha as one of its founders and most active members, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Catholic Library Association tender to Mother Agatha its most sincere and cordial felicitations on this most auspicious occasion.

And Be It Further Resolved, That these presents be suitably engrossed, signed by the officers and members of our Executive Council, and presented to our most distinguished colleague as an earnest of our most appreciative recognition, our most hearty greetings, and our most sincere thanks to divine Providence for the encouragement and inspiration we have received over the years, and for this signal favor accorded our dear Mother Agatha.

Resolution Memorializing the Loss of Reverend Doctor Francis A. Mullin

WHEREAS, God in His inscrutable designs has seen fit to call from this world our beloved and distinguished colleague, Reverend Doctor Frank A. Mullin,

AND WHEREAS, The Catholic Library Association, assembled in San Francisco for the Twenty-first Annual Conference, is desirous of expressing its affection and sense of loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That we memorialize here the services rendered throughout the years by one whose thought and action were constant sources of encouragement and inspiration to his fellow members of the Association, whose hearty and kindly interest was ever directed to the advancement of the profession, whose zeal in the establishment of the Department of Library Science at the Catholic University of America, whose talent in the composing of provocative articles in library science, whose continued cooperation in Association projects exemplified in the highest the professional ideal of the Association and gained as well many

friends for the Association and for the Church.

And Be It Further Resolved, That copies of these presents be sent to the members of his family and to his Superior at the Catholic University of America as an earnest of our esteem, our recognition and our sense of personal bereavement.

Resolution of Appreciation to Brother J. Sylvester, F.S.C.

WHEREAS, The Catholic Library Association has enjoyed the devoted attention of Brother J. Sylvester, F.S.C., in the continuing, reorganizing and expanding of its program for a National Catholic Book Week,

AND WHEREAS, Present ill health has forced him to relinquish this Association activity, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association in convention assembled make official cognizance of the contribution made in this field in the energy, devotion and affection he brought to the expansion and development of Catholic Book Week on a national scale.

And Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this official recognition of the Association's appreciation and thanks be forwarded to Brother Sylvester with the fervent prayer that his health will be materially improved and that he be spared to us for many years of productive and inspiring librarianship.

Resolution Condemning Questionable Sales Practices of Subscription Books

WHEREAS, Catholic libraries should be leaders in upholding ethical principles particularly as these relate to books,

AND WHEREAS, Many schools and families have been induced to make book purchases through certain sales practices which are not conducive to the best interests of the purchaser,

AND WHEREAS, Publicly and privately for many years the Catholic Library Association by means of our Executive Council decisions and Unit resolutions, in order to protect Catholic schools and Catholic homes throughout the nation, has expressed open displeasure with, and pointedly assailed especially the questionable sales practice of offering free premiums to induce the sale of subscription books—a plan commonly known as "15 to 1", now therefore be it

Resolved, That we the officers and members of the Catholic Library Association again vigorously condemn the unethical so-called "15 to 1" plan, and all other related and equally dangerous sales propositions.

And Be It Further Resolved, That we widely and energetically publicize our condemnation of these unethical trade practices.

The resolutions were unanimously approved and the Luncheon Session was adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

During the Twenty-first Annual Conference, the Executive Council met twice for the review of past decisions and actions and the consideration and institution of new policies. The following members were in attendance: Brother Aurelian Thomas, F.S.C., President; Rev. Redmond Burke, C.S.V., proxy for Sister M. Reparata, O.P., Vice-President; Mr. Laurence A. Leavey, Executive Secretary; Dr. William A. FitzGerald, Sister M. Luella, O.P., proxy for Rev. James J. Kortendick, S.S., Rev. Colman J. Farrell, O.S.B., and Brother David Martin, C.S.C. A summary of the Council's discussions, written by Brother A. Thomas, follows.

FIRST SESSION

The first of the two meetings was held in the Association's suite at the Hotel Whitcomb on Monday afternoon, June 30, 1947 at 2:45 P.M. In the brilliantly electrifying atmosphere of a delightful San Franciscan afternoon, discussion was animated, and a feeling of the ease and relaxation with which work might be expeditiously accomplished in that delightful climate permeated the meeting.

Convention Site

First matter under discussion was that of the time and place for the next general convention of the Association. Precedent would mate this with the next meeting of the N.C.E.A. As, however, this Association is planning to meet in San Francisco at Easter, 1948, most members of the Council felt that this procedure would not yield the most benefit to the Association. Two centers were seriously considered, Quebec, P. Q., Canada, and Boston, Massachusetts. Both these cities would entail the complete and involved arrangements for a self-sustained convention. Since it was the unanimous opinion that the Association is not in so fine a financial position as to undertake so important a work as yet, it was suggested and passed that the C.L.A. meet in 1948 with the A.L.A. and the International Federation of Library Associations at Atlantic City, New Jersey. The 22d annual conference will be held during the five-day period June 18-22, 1948.

Discussions were directed towards continued adhesion to the Council of National Library Associations, the developing of greater emphasis on elementary school library programs, and the extension of sustaining membership in the Association.

The report of the Executive Secretary on the condition of the Association was a most interesting one. As the Association begins its second quarter century of service to Catholic librarians it has a membership of 1,434. Forty-eight memberships were cancelled during the year, and one-hundred and thirty-eight were struck off the list for failure to renew. Many of these have since been heard from favorably. In the membership efforts, the work of the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Sister Claudia, I.H.M., has the official commendation and approval of the Council. In her suggestions for diocesan directors,

geographical and class bases, Sister Claudia has effectively and efficiently examined the problem and provided an excellent working plan for its realization.

In the matter of Committees, the constitutional directives were stressed that all Committees expired with the assumption of office of a new President. The reappointment depends on effective relations with the Association. Where work has not been done, or where replies to correspondence were not forthcoming, no reason exists for the reappointment of non-cooperating members. Often members who hope to participate in and accomplish effective committee work are so heavily occupied as to be unable to do so. Activity and availability are the prime considerations in these appointments. The Council is anxious to have on file at Headquarters suggestions from Unit leaders for all these appointments.

National Catholic Book Week

Considerable time for planning and prestige was lost this year in the protracted illness of Brother J. Sylvester, F.S.C., whose work as Chairman of National Catholic Book Week has given the project considerable organization and not a little financial support. Mr. Hurley, past President, approached Mr. Phillips Temple, librarian of the Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, to undertake the work as chairman for this year. His willingness to assume this role was tempered only by an already full schedule of committee work. It was then suggested that a temporary committee be appointed to prepare materials and directives for this current year's observance. In connection with this project, Sister M. Luella's advisement that the November date did not permit her or her Committee to do effective work in planning the *Catholic Book List* was so well taken and so well presented that the Council gave its unqualified approval to a postponement of the publication of this excellent work until the observance of Catholic press month in February, 1948. It will feature a complete selection from the important books of 1947.

Further discussion revolved around the better position of Catholic Book Week as part of the Catholic press month celebration led the Executive Council to decree that the 1947 observance will be the last officially sanctioned in Novem-

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ber. In 1948 either the February or November dates may be observed; the Association will not sponsor an official week. The next observance under the sponsorship of the Association will be held in February, 1949, the week to be chosen at a later meeting of the Council.

Association Activities

The Executive Secretary's report continued with considerations of new Units: the Columbus, Ohio, Unit, the Metropolitan Council of Catholic Public Librarians, the New England Regional Unit, and the Northern California Unit. All of these were approved by the Executive Council, and the Executive Secretary was directed to notify the respective Chairmen of their Unit's official acceptance into the Association. Further discussion centered around the *Catholic Library World*, the *Catholic Periodical Index*, and the *Handbook*, and the advertising possibilities for each; choice of housing for a Headquarters office; the visits of Cardinals Spellman and Tisserant to Association Headquarters; Conference plans and credits; the Executive Secretary's visit to A.L.A. Headquarters and the cooperation so generously offered there; the question of future plans for conventions; and a check on our Articles of incorporation. Mr. Leavey finished with a welcome reminder to the Council of Mother M. Agatha's Golden Jubilee. The Executive Council unanimously approved the introduction of a resolution honoring Mother Agatha, and the Executive Secretary was directed, upon approval of the resolution by the general body of the Association, to have an illuminated copy prepared for presentation to Mother Agatha.

After the report of the Executive Secretary, the work of the meeting proceeded with a discussion of recognition to be given by the Association to its members and others whose work in library matters is worthy of merit and praise. A committee is to be appointed by the President to examine into such matters and report on possibilities and procedures in these matters.

Nominations and balloting procedures were reviewed. The Council reminded the President of the constitutional guarantees in this matter and of the stipulation that retiring members of the Executive Council are to be included in appointments to the Nominating Committee. Upon completing the counting of the ballots, the ballots are to be forwarded to the Headquarters office by the Chairman of the Committee on Elections.

The Council rejected Mr. Hurley's request that the matter of affiliation with the American Library Association be presented to the assembled membership. This matter has been previously disapproved. The Council approved the reappointment of Sister Melania Grace, S.S.C., as Chairman of the Committee on the *Catholic Supplement to the Shaw List*, and appointed Dr. William A. Fitzgerald as temporary Chairman of the Publications Committee.

At Dr. Fitzgerald's suggestion, the Council reviewed the matter of subscription practices, speci-

fically the "15 to 1" plan, and went on record once again against this practice. This matter was later made the subject of a resolution by the Association and adopted at the second general session.

SECOND SESSION

The second meeting of the Executive Council was held on Thursday morning, July 3 at 9:30 in the Association suite at the Hotel Whitcomb. The same members of the Council and their proxies were in attendance. Extended discussion was held on the report of the Executive Secretary in matters of the budget. In view of rising costs in printing and in supplies it becomes increasingly difficult to provide the same service to which members have been accustomed. The added expenses of a larger membership and their demands have raised the costs of the central office. Were it not for the gracious hospitality of the officials of Manhattan College in providing space for headquarters the Association would not be in a position to give such attention to demands at present made on the central office staff.

Membership Fees

In the light of these factors and expectations of further rises the Council has tried to hold the line in membership fees, particularly in the cases of small schools and indigent communities. In an effort to raise the administrative fund the Executive Council sanctioned the revision of institutional membership. After January 1, 1948 all institutional members will be assessed ten dollars a year, both for renewals and for new memberships. Mr. Leavey's presentation of budgetary proposals against last year's report of appropriations and expenses were approved by the Council. The Association is still in the position of investor in putting money into projects whence will be drawn increasing profits in the years to come. When this year's expenditures are met there will begin a curtailment effected by ownership of materials that will make costs in the future basically less. This release of capital outlay in necessary items will permit purchase of necessary items at present outside the reach of the Association's budget.

Discussion centered after the budget on matters of Catholic Book Week, already detailed in the minutes of Monday's report. The matter of ecclesiastical approbation and protectorship was raised and discussed. Most members of the Council were in favor of continuing as at present as a democratic group enjoying wide approbation of the hierarchy without direct responsibility to any member or group. In this matter the Executive Council is anxious to carry out the affiliation with the N.C.W.C. already approved by the Association and by the Council of Bishops.

Publications

Because the public luncheon at the Palace hotel was scheduled for 12:30 P.M. the Executive Council did not take up further matters at this

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session. The membership invited the Reverend Benjamin Stein, O.S.B., to present the suggestions of Father Oliver Kapsner with reference to his forthcoming second edition of *Catholic Subject Headings* and his projected *Handbook of Religious Orders for Librarians*. Father Stein reported at eleven and presented his views and those of Father Kapsner. Because of the press of time the Council did not act on these matters. They were considered too important either to be passed along without discussion or rejected until they had been thrashed out. Further action will come within the month from correspondence

with members of the Council.

In their enthusiastic appreciation of His Excellency, the Archbishop of San Francisco, and his cordial good wishes towards the Association and in their appreciation of the good work of the San Franciscan librarians, the Executive Council was borne out by the Resolutions Committee who voiced the universal approval of the membership present for the cordial hospitality of the California Catholic librarians and the work they did to insure the comfort of the delegates and the success of their work as well as the success of the meetings of the Executive Council.

BOARD AND ROUND TABLE SESSIONS

ADVISORY BOARD

A meeting of the Advisory Board, consisting of the Chairmen of the Association's Committees and Chairmen of local Units, was held on Tuesday, July 1, at 11:30 A.M. Sister M. Luella, O.P., Department of Library Science, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., acted as proxy chairman for Sister M. Reparata, O.P., who was prevented by illness from attending the Conference. Twenty-seven members attended.

The Chairman asked the Executive Secretary to present to the group topics for Association activity. Mr. Leavey, after a resume of the year's work, discussed the necessity and advisability of preparing a local Unit history report for the Association's files. He was guided in this chiefly by the fact that the Association was still comparatively young, and the oldest Unit was not more than twenty years in existence. Much of the organization of these units had been done in an informal fashion, and no records had been preserved. It was his hope that each Unit would undertake as this year's principal activity the preparation of such a history. Chief among the items to be included were: date of organization, meetings, officers past and present, and Unit activities. Fr. Gervase Brinkman, O.F.M., suggested the submission of an outline to each Unit as a guide in helping them to carry on this activity.

Mr. Leavey likewise discussed the necessity of the Association's gathering information about the number and types of Catholic libraries, educational, parish, etc., in the United States, and the difficulty of securing information about their existence. He suggested that a canvass might be made by the local Units of the libraries in their respective localities, to which information might be added as further publicity is given the effort. Several of the local Unit chairmen heartily approved this plan, and again suggested that an outline requesting the type of information desired be submitted to them for planning the project.

Further discussion centered about the cooperation of the local Units in the securing of additional members, and in obtaining papers for publication in the *Catholic Library World*.

The Chairmen of the local Units made their official report for the year; each presented information about the number of meetings, topics for discussion, list of speakers, Unit's observance of National Catholic Book Week, membership campaigns, and Unit activities. Space limitations prevent the printing of each report; hence excerpts and abstracts are given of the more important projects only.

Sister M. Cortona, O.S.F., chairman, Portland (Oregon) Unit, writes: "Activities which the unit has engaged in are book drives; a magazine exchange; a union list of periodicals; cooperative book-buying; book fairs for participation in Catholic Book Week; a Catholic book list for state acceptance; publication of the *Newsletter*, later known as the *Pacific Catholic Librarian*. The crowning act of the Portland Unit's ten years of existence is considered the establishment of the Rosary College Library School Extension at Portland University with official approval of the A.L.A."

Mrs. E. H. Smith, chairman, Boise Unit, offers the following suggestions: "After carefully studying the agenda as detailed in the *Catholic Library World*, I am hastening at your executive meeting to ask the body seriously to consider a broad report of those timely talks so that chairmen may have a workshop of ideas prior to the fall sessions in planning programs to tie the far-flung units in a closer unity to C.L.A. directions. Realizing finances are always a burden in preparing this resume, again why not ask the membership to place this brochure themselves for a fee . . . the ideas of the C.L.A. leadership will balance the periods when the unit chairman is in need of instant help in meeting the vacillating minds of the Association; through the avenues of these discussions every local unit member can be reached."

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Brother James McMenamy, S.M., chairman, the Greater St. Louis Unit, reports: "On November 29, 1946, the elementary teachers of the Belleville diocese held a meeting at which they discussed library problems of the elementary school. This meeting was planned and presided over by Sister Mary Pauline Ad.P.P.S. . . . The Unit, by arrangement with St. Louis University, gave a three credit course—the Elementary School Library Workshop, which aimed to give practical information on the organization of the elementary school library. Lectures given by officers, members, and two public librarians were attended by twenty-five persons. A mimeographed handbook was published giving a resume of the lectures and a compilation of selected annotations submitted by the class. The most recent publication of the Unit was the handbook entitled *Greater St. Louis Unit of the Catholic Library Association Handbook* which gives the history and functions of the Unit, its newly revised constitution which centralizes authority in the Board, and a selective roster of members . . . The Unit is happy to add to its activities one accomplishment it has long hoped might materialize, that is, the contribution of one hundred dollars which gives it sustaining membership in the national Catholic Library Association."

Miss Lucy Murphy, chairman of the Western New York Catholic Libraries Conference, presents an interesting account of their tenth anniversary celebration. "The members of the Conference have always felt, humbly and sincerely, that our work as librarians was worthwhile and effective, but we had never dreamed or hoped that our tenth anniversary celebration would be graced with the presence of one of the most distinguished librarians, His Eminence Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, nor did we ever expect that our two bishops would find it possible to take time out from their busy days to honor us by being with us on this occasion. Nearly every ecclesiastical rank of the church—Latin and Eastern rite, except the Pope —were present, along with the French, British

and Canadian consuls . . . Our modest achievement in stimulating interest in the elementary school library was not something that sprang full blown over night. It was the fruit of much thought, ten years of hard work, experimentation and doubt. We believe it safe to say that until recently . . . a higher proportion of local elementary schools had libraries than those in any other American diocese. We look forward to still better days, and more significant work in the schools of the diocese of Buffalo."

Rev. Oscar Auvin, S.J., chairman of the largest geographical Unit in the Association, the Pacific Northwest Regional Conference, discusses "the pre-war experiences of Miss Kust and Miss Peterson with the Bookmobile. When war conditions rendered the Bookmobile impractical those ladies rented space in one of the leading department stores and have since then had the unique honor of conducting a Catholic book shop and lending library inside a department store".

Mr. Thomas V. Reiners, chairman of the first of our local Units, the Brooklyn-Long Island Unit, writes: "Special recognition deservedly must be extended to our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Francis X. McDermott, for blazing what we believe to be a new trail in the series of eight bi-weekly lecture-workshop meetings, given to explain fundamental library procedures to parish librarians."

From Sister Mary Lourdes, O.P., chairman of the Tacoma Unit, we learn that "in the college (Tacoma Catholic College), a plan to offer a 'wedding kit' of 12 books for \$5. to the students was inaugurated by the chaplain, Father William Greier, with the idea of equipping the girls with books useful to them in married life and thus forming the nucleus of a future library for each."

It is our hope that these suggestions will prove productive of adaptation and emulation by other Units, and thus help them in alerting their groups all the more to their role as Catholic librarians.

CATALOGING AND

The sectional meeting on Cataloging and Classification was called to order by the chairman, Rev. Fintan R. Shoniker, O.S.B., librarian, St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa., at 2:30 P.M. July 2, and the opening prayer was recited by Rev. Ambrose Burke, T.O.R.

A paper prepared by Rev. Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B., St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., on "Problems Met in Cataloging a Large Catholic Book Collection", was read by Rev. Benjamin Stein, O.S.B., librarian of St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. "Cataloging for the High School Library" was the subject of a paper pre-

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pared by Miss Ellen D. Kistler, head of the cataloging department, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., and read by Miss Lillian Gaskell, St. Mary College, Milwaukee, Wis. Discussion followed.

During the business session which ensued elections were held for chairman and vice-chairman-secretary. Rev. Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B., St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., was elected chairman, and Rev. Ambrose Burke, T.O.R., College of Steubenville, Steubenville, Ohio, was elected vice-chairman-secretary.

Sister Mary Ita, S.M., Secretary

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The College Libraries Round Table was called to order at 10 A.M., July 2, by Sister M. Catherine Eileen, S.H.N. librarian, Holy Names College

Spokane, Wash., acting chairman for Sister Marie Cecilia, C.S.J., director of the College of St. Catherine Library School, St. Paul, Minn., who

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was unable to attend. The meeting was opened with a prayer led by the Rev. Arthur J. Wharton, S.J., of Seattle, Wash.

Sister Catherine Eileen made a few introductory remarks and pointed out that it was very fitting to be discussing "Public Relations in a Catholic College Library" on the Feast of the Visitation of our Blessed Mother Mary to her cousin, St. Elizabeth, an outstanding example in public relations.

The Chairman then introduced the first speaker, Miss Sarah Wallace, administrative assistant, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn., who spoke on "Public Relations in a Catholic College Library and Staff Members". Further refinement of this topic were presented in the following papers:

"Relations of the Library Staff with the Faculty", by Brother David Martin, C.S.C., librarian, University of Portland, Portland, Ore.

"Relations of the Library Staff with Students and Other Clientele", by Miss Roseana Murphy, assistant librarian, University of San Francisco, Calif.; and

"The Public Relations Possible through College and Library Publications" by Mr. David R. Watkins, librarian, College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

There was time for a short discussion on the papers. Instructions to personnel, courses in library orientation, reading clubs, courses in Great Books, and reading studies were the topics which caused the most discussion.

Mr. Leavey, Executive Secretary of the C.L.A., asked that the Round Table consider a continuity of agenda for the conferences. A five-year plan was suggested and several themes were discussed, among them Great Books and the continuation of the theme which was used this year, "Public Relations in a Catholic College Library". It was decided that time would not allow for sufficient discussion of the problem, so it was suggested that a committee be named to consider the advisability of such a plan.

It was also proposed and voted that a vice-chairman be elected in addition to a chairman to ensure continuity of action. The elections of the chairman and the vice-chairman were then held. Rev. Redmond Burke, C.S.V., Department of Library Science, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., was elected chairman, and Rev. A. H. Mattlin, S.J., Loyola University, Chicago 40, Ill., was elected vice-chairman.

It was announced that next year's conference of the C.L.A. will be held in Atlantic City. The meeting then adjourned.

Elizabeth-Anne Quigley, *Secretary*

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

In the absence of the chairman, Rev. Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J., the Executive Secretary presided at the meeting. Miss Helen Clark, director of the Maryland Division of Library Extension, discussed informally "How to Teach the Proper Use of the Library in Grades 4-8". It was during her tenure as children's librarian at the Enoch Pratt Free Library that their *Magic Keys to Books* was devised. Miss Clark explained their use, and the cooperation that existed between the public library and the Catholic school system, the

methods that were used, and the results obtained.

Sister Eleanor, of St. Anne's Elementary School, San Francisco, led the discussion that followed. She explained the methods used in starting her parish library, and the need for cooperation with the pastor. She stressed in particular the valuable assistance, financial and otherwise, offered by her pastor, Monsignor Moriarty.

Questions on the organization and set-up of elementary school libraries followed.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The meeting of the High School Section was called to order at 2:30 P.M., July 2, by Rev. A. B. Lamond, O.S.A., chairman, and opened with prayer by Rev. Redmond A. Burke, C.S.V. Forty-three members of the C.L.A. were present for the meeting. Twenty-five took part in the discussion and elections which followed the official papers.

The chairman, Father Lamond, spoke briefly on the necessity of a definite philosophy of librarianship for Catholic high school librarians, before introducing the speakers. Sister Mary Aquin, O.P., librarian at Immaculata High School, Portland, Ore., read a paper on "The Philosophy of Librarianship for the Catholic High School Librarian". Sister Mary Tobias, O.P., from the Department of Library Science, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., spoke on "A Coordinated Pro-

gram of School Library Service for Catholic Schools."

At the ensuing business session Brother Thomas, president of the C.L.A., explained that the high school group of the Catholic Library Association is not merely a round table but a legally constituted section within the framework of the C.L.A., with the power of framing its own constitution, financing its own projects, and shaping its own definite policies.

It was suggested that three officers be elected at this meeting: a chairman, a vice-chairman who would automatically become chairman the following year, and secretary. There being no objection, the following officers were elected unanimously: chairman, Brother Justin Loughran, S.M., St. Joseph High School, Alameda, Calif.; vice-chairman, Reverend A. B. Lamond, O.S.A., St. Thomas

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High School, Rockford, Ill.; secretary, Sister M. Aquina, O.P., Immaculata High School, Portland, Ore.

Since there seemed to be some doubt among the members present as to the membership and policies of the High School Section, the following resolution was made by Father Lamond and officially seconded and approved: "I move that the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary

be a committee of three to formulate a constitution or find such if possible, and to find out the membership of the High School Section of the C.L.A. or set up means of determining such membership if no definite membership list exists at present".

There being no further business, the meeting was officially adjourned at 4:35.

Father Gervase J. Brinkman, O.F.M., *Secretary*

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Dr. William A. FitzGerald, librarian, School of Medicine Library, St. Louis University, presided as chairman at this session, which was held on Wednesday, July 2, at 2:30 P.M. Dr. FitzGerald read a report of this Round Table's activities during the past year, and stressed the necessity for greater work.

Sister Mary Joan, R.S.M., head librarian, St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, was then introduced, and read her paper: "Professional Reading Made Easy for Internes". Miss Mildred Louise Methven, president, Hospital Libraries Division,

A.L.A., was unable to be present, and forwarded a report on the "Aims of the A.L.A. Division of Hospital Libraries". Discussion followed both of these papers.

The Rev. Irenaeus Herscher, O.F.M., librarian, St. Bonaventure College, Allegany, New York, from the floor presented an explanation of the methods devised by him in setting up his reading machines for disabled and hospitalized people.

It was unanimously decided that Dr. FitzGerald retain his post of chairman for the coming year.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO CATHOLIC READERS

The Rev. Arthur H. Spearman, S. J., librarian of Loyola College, Los Angeles, acting as chairman for Miss Lucy Murphy, whom illness prevented for attending the Conference, opened the meeting on Wednesday, July 2, at 10 A.M., by reading a note from Miss Murphy. He continued his opening remarks by recalling the aims of this particular round table—the bringing of books to the community, and the stressing of the sectional theme: "A Chart for Library-Community Relations".

The following papers were read:

"Catholics Do Read—Adventures in a Parish Library", by Miss Katherine Whelan, librarian, Santa Monica Public Library, Santa Monica, Calif.;

"At Ease in a Library", by Mrs. Anne Murray Hough, children's librarian, Carnegie Free Library, Oklahoma City, Okla., read by Father Spearman in the absence of Mrs. Hough;

"Cosmopolitan Library at Work", by Miss Marion McCarthy, librarian, Branch Dept., San Francisco Public Library;

"Special Weeks in the Library", by Miss Lorraine Fahs, San Francisco Public Library; and

"A Bi-Lingual Library in Action", by Rev. Auguste-M. Morisset, O.M.I., librarian, University

In the discussion that followed, much interest was shown in the possibility of compiling lists of worthwhile Catholic books. Of interest, too, was the set-up, maintenance, financing and buying of books for parish libraries. Miss Whelan explained that in the parish library discussed in her paper most of the funds came either from donations or from the lending library fee.

In a discussion of Mrs. Hough's paper, the question arose as to whether the library service given to Catholic schools by public libraries was adequate. It was felt in some instances that the schools did not avail themselves sufficiently of the services offered. It was further suggested that printed lists of good Catholic books, not necessarily on religious topics, be sent to the pastor of each church, with the request that these titles be incorporated into the weekly parish bulletin, since the great need is for advertising.

Since there was no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12 noon.

Sister Mary Dominica, O.P., *Secretary*

SEMINARY LIBRARIES

On July 1, at 8 P.M., the Seminary Libraries Round Table conference opened with prayer offered by Father Thomas Aquinas Heidenreich, O.F.M.Cap., of Garrison, N. Y. There were fourteen priests present. Father Benjamin Stein, O.S.B., St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., presided as chairman.

He announced that Father John H. Harrington, of Dunwoodie Seminary, Yonkers, N. Y., was unable to come to the conference, and Father Harrington's paper was read by title only. In his absence Father Irenaeus Herscher, O.F.M., of St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure, N. Y., was appointed secretary of the meeting.

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The chairman stated that consideration should be given to the suggestion that some continuing program be initiated for this section. This subject was to be taken up at the business session at the end of the discussions.

Father Fintan Shoniker, O.S.B., of St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa., read his paper on the subject of "Spiritual Reading for the Seminary". After introducing his subject, "Public Reading in Communities", Father Benjamin Stein distributed a privately printed list, not for publication, "Books for Table Reading, 1941-1946", listing the books and magazines read at the meals during the five-year period. He noted that readings of continued items were interrupted on Fridays and again taken up on Mondays, so that those of the community who would be away, helping out in various missions, would not miss any portion of the readings. His formal paper was then read.

Discussions on both papers followed. Father Gervase Brinkman, O.F.M., of St. Joseph's College, Westmont, Ill., mentioned the Milwaukee Seminary experiment of placing 900 lives of the saints in circulation, and how very popular and successful this proved, so that even in summer time seminarians returned to get other books to read. Father Gervase also asked if any seminary has a consecutive list of books for seminarians graded for their entire seminary course. Father Finbar, O.F.M., of San Luis Rey, mentioned an attempt at such a list or series. Reference was made to a recently privately printed book, name withheld, which gave a series of Sacred Scripture readings from novitiate to ordination. Father Benjamin reported that a list of Sacred Scripture readings is published in the *Orate Fratres*.

Father Benjamin recalled that in the Advisory Board meeting the suggestion to interest seminarians in books, was made. This is necessary so that there may be a continued interest in books after ordination. Such knowledge should also prove helpful in case opportunities arise for establishing parish libraries. To attain this, Father Lamond, O.S.A., of St. Thomas High School, Rockford, Ill., suggested that each seminarian receive a modicum of library training, perhaps

with credit. Father Finbar declared that the philosophy of education today is no different than it was in the Middle Ages: one book, one professor, one set of notes. He said it was easy to teach a subject, but not so easy to teach a student. He too suggested starting the education for library appreciation in the seminary, so as to have future priests and professors who will make use of the library and encourage its use by others.

Father Lamond suggested that the Catholic Library Association go on record in accrediting some seminary because it has fulfilled all requirements for a library-minded faculty and student body, and publicize the fact.

Father Thomas Aquinas, O.F.M.Cap., advocated making the seminary library an attractive place to use, then teaching seminarians to use it, and even teaching professors how to make use of the library. Father Finbar suggested more seminar work as conducive to the use of the library, and getting everyone acquainted with the layout of the library.

At the business session, suggestion was made that the papers read at any such round table conference be kept on file at headquarters of the C.L.A. and available for possible loan to interested persons. It was also suggested that some of the seminary round table papers be published in the *Ecclesiastical Review*, or mimeographed and sent to those interested. It was recommended that the chairman be a sort of clearinghouse of information on the subject of seminary libraries.

Election of officers (chairman and co-chairman) was next on the program. It was suggested that the former be elected first and the second be elected immediately afterwards, so that continuity of purpose and action might be established in the future. It was moved and seconded that Father Gervase Brinkman, O.F.M., St. Joseph's college, Westmont, Ill., (who had been nominated) be elected chairman for 1947-48, and Father Donald Bilinski, O.F.M., of Pulaski, Wis., vice- or co-chairman, and chairman-elect for the term 1948-49.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 with prayer.

Father Irenaeus Herscher, O.F.M., *Secretary*

National Catholic Book Week~1947

CHRISTIAN BOOKS: STEPPING STONES TO WORLD UNITY

By THOMAS V. REINERS

*Head, Technical Processes Department, Manhattan College Library, and
Chairman, Brooklyn-Long Island Unit*

On Sunday, September 7, 1947, Pope Pius XII addressed the men's unit of Italian Catholic Action. To an audience of almost a quarter of a million persons, crowded in rapt silence on St. Peter's Square, the Sovereign Pontiff voiced a thoughtfully-reasoned plea for that outstandingly great necessity of our times, Catholic Action. Feelingly did he speak about "the real man of Catholic Action, of his collaboration in the spiritual revival of society, of his influence on the family, on professional life and on the outside world". In the course of this eminently practical, yet soul-stirring address the Holy Father proposed five main fields of activity: Religious culture, the sanctifying of Sunday, the saving of the Christian family, social justice, and loyalty and truthfulness in dealing with one another. These are the objectives of Catholic Action; these, then, must be your objectives also.

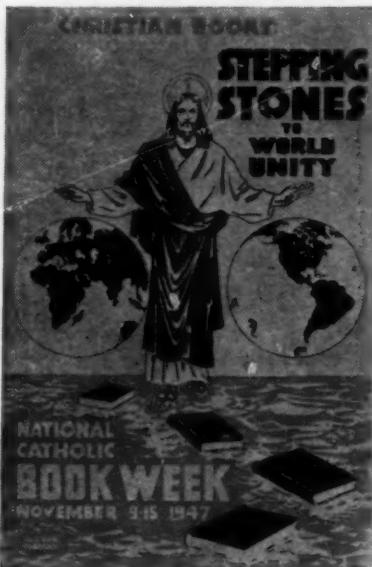
For it was to you, Catholic librarians, as it was to all his devoted children throughout the world, that this address was really delivered. It is you who are called upon to assist in the essential task of bringing the Holy Father's "five-point" plan to successful fruition. In fact, in virtue of your profession, your duty it is to be among the

leaders in the campaign. What group is better equipped, what group more strategically situated, for fighting the battle against the insidious ideologies which on all sides are persistently seeking the destruction of Christian civilizations? True, yours is not a battle to be fought in the field of war, nor one to be waged from the rostra of legislative halls. Yours it is, undramatic though it may seem, but tremendously important nevertheless, to sway the minds of men through the prescription of good reading.

"Nourish yourselves", advises the Holy Father, "above all, in mind and in

heart with the substantial bread of the Catholic faith which is offered to you in the complete living teaching of the Church, in the Holy Scriptures, whose author is the Holy Spirit Himself, in the Sacred Liturgy, in the approved practices of devotions and in all sound religious literature. Hence carry with you and spread widely the truth of the faith. . . ." What a challenge these words present! What a perfect program they offer to the Catholic librarian!

The annually recurring National Catholic Book Week, which this year red-letters each day from November ninth through fifteenth, presents librarians with an excel-



CHRISTIAN BOOKS

lent starting point in the campaign. With good-will aplenty and with zealous effort you will have the power to promote in no small degree the Sovereign Pontiff's aims. In so doing you will at the same time be carrying out the theme of this year's Book Week observance: Christian Books—Stepping Stones to World Unity. Unity and concord between the nations of the earth, if based merely upon political expediency or purely humanitarian motives, will be, however high-sounding the phrases by which orators may describe them, "a house built upon sand", a building fated for early and total destruction, unless Christian principles inform the entire edifice. You will strive, and pray for, and fight for, a higher and nobler ideal, namely, a confederation of all peoples indissolubly united in mind and heart in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The Divine Saviour's prayer "Father, that they all may be one", is both your rallying cry and your goal; the Holy Father's blueprint for action is your guide.

Catholic Book Week comes, therefore, as a potent and successfully functioning medium whereby to "spread widely the truth of the faith." Sponsored by the Catholic Library Association, its influence has grown, its scope of activities has increased, its value has become more apparent, through each succeeding year since its inception in 1940. Its fundamental purpose is to make known to Catholics in particular, to all men of good will in general, the vast treasures that lie hidden in the domain of Catholic books, and to encourage all to appropriate these riches for themselves. Some of its particular objectives, as outlined by Brother Sylvester in the October, 1946 issue of the *Catholic Library World*, are: To direct emphatic attention to the magnificent role of the Catholic Church as patron and promotor of good literature through the centuries; to pay tribute to Catholic books and their authors; to impress Catholics and others with the wealth and attractiveness of works of all kinds written in a genuine Christian tone;

to express appreciation of the efforts of the publishers and the distributors of Catholic writings; and to encourage authorship on the part of Catholics.

Because of illness, Brother Sylvester, who so untiringly and effectively directed the Book Week celebrations of recent years, was compelled to relinquish his post. The National Book Week Committee, which has prepared the program for the 1947 observance, is composed of Brother Aurelian Thomas, F.S.C., President of the C.L.A., Mr. Laurence A. Leavey, Executive Secretary of the C.L.A., Miss Catherine M. Neale, assistant to the Executive Secretary, and the writer. Delighted indeed were all the committee members by the willingness of Mr. Addison Burbank, eminent author-artist, to design the 1947 Book Week poster; delighted beyond measure are they with the reverent dignified and truly beautiful product of his artistry. Suggestions for the observance of Book Week, as well as a copy of the poster, have been forwarded to all members of the Association.

Whether the 1947 observance of Catholic Book Week will surpass in effectiveness its predecessors, however, rests squarely and solely upon the zeal evinced by each of the Association's members. As Catholic librarians, your success in that week, and in the weeks to follow—since Book Week is but the prelude to the year's activities—must be measured, insofar as it is measurable, by what you have accomplished, by your own individual efforts directed toward "the spiritual revival of society", and toward influencing for the better "the family, professional life and the outside world". These are the obligations laid upon you by the Holy Father himself. Of them he proclaimed: "Each of these duties—and they are far from few—is a pressing one and calls for a conscientious fulfillment often entailing acts of true heroism. There is no time to be lost. The time for reflection and planning is past; now is the time for action. Are you ready?"



IDEAS FOR CATHOLIC BOOK WEEK

By RICHARD JAMES HURLEY

Associate Professor, Dept. of Library Science, University of Michigan

SPosters. Of course you will want the OFFICIAL poster drawn by the well known artist, Addison Burbank. It is in four colors and costs 10c. Other library posters can be obtained at reasonable costs from the Demco Supplies, New Haven, Connecticut, and The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York 52, New York. Literary maps of many kinds are available from as many sources such as Rand McNally, Denoyer-Geppert, R. R. Bowker. Nothing takes the place of posters done by your own clientele. Poster board, poster paint, Mitten or other pin-up letters, crepe paper, metallic paper, corrugated paper, colored thumb tacks plus a good mixture of imagination will produce the right results. Posters should be gay, appropriate, simple, and have general sales appeal. Students in the art department of school or college should provide the talent. You need posters for libraries, classrooms, corridors, show windows and church entrances. They are the FIRST stepping stone in promoting CBW. Why not try a poster contest? Then follow it with a poster parade—the prizes out in front!

TDisplays. Exhibits. Ordinarily we think of book displays and exhibits of prize vegetables but we suggest a good mixture of both. Ordinarily we think of hobbies as sports, pets, radio and mechanics, aviation, but what of something a bit more CBW'ish! Missions and missionaries with such titles as *Men of Maryknoll*, *When the Sorghum Was*

High and the brand new Bishop Walsh's *The Man on Joss Stick Alley*. Or Mariology with statues of the Blessed Virgin as found in many lands. Or convert authors, using as a spring board Brother David Martin's *American Catholic Convert Authors*. Or church music highlighted by Marie Pierik's new *The Song of the Church*. We suspect the nearest Catholic supply store can help you with material. The BEST display will be *brand new books*. You might feature such Catholic book clubs as the Catholic Book Club, Catholic Childrens Book Club, Thomas More Book Club, Catholic Literary Foundation. A most attractive feature can be the work of Catholic illustrators as Addison Burbank, the Beebes, Hilda Van Stockum, Ade de Bethune, etc. The Gallery of Living Catholic Authors at Websters Groves, Missouri, can advise you in many of these problems concerning authors. One school turned a display of autographed authors' portraits into a contest by covering the autograph with a paper question mark, giving numbers and an answer blank. There can also be displays on the book from manuscript to book shop, the development of printing books of yesterday as *Callista* and *Fabiola*. Colleges might consider the work of the Catholic college presses as typified by the beautiful work of the Fordham University Press. In the elementary grades sand boxes and modeling clay become props for the favorite books of the youngsters. If you don't have time for anything

IDEAS FOR CATHOLIC BOOK WEEK

else put up some catchy book jackets with dummies inside them—you want the real books to be freely examined. Displays form your SECOND stepping stone.

Games. Contests. With football in the air we wonder if CBW literary football might not be a possibility. You should have two sides. The quarterback of "A" team would *kick* a question to the quarterback of the "B's" who would answer it and advance ten yards from his goal or lose the ball and have a touch-down scored. The youngsters will carry on from this point. There are popularity contests for the favorite author in the school, slogan contests, character parades with each in the costume of his favorite book friend and prizes for best, most original and funniest. "Who Am I" is a favorite with a series of clues given until the identity of the author is guessed. Riddles are especially liked by small fry. Girls' schools go in for character doll shows and contests. We ran a contest once based on well-known scenes from favorite books; numbering each picture and handing out answer blanks for the right author and title. We discovered how many books seem to have the same scenes! Don't try Father Finn except with caution. Incompletes are always liked—*The Woodcarver of Tyrol* describes his . . . Or hidden title stories which may contain as many as forty books. Matching authors and titles or unscrambling authors and/or titles will keep some out of mischief, (and in the library).

Quizz Bees based on the radio quizzes can be easily staged with boys against girls, class vs class, the local Brain-Trusters. A group might have a literary spell-down like the old fashioned spelling bee. A display can be made into a guessing game by a device as used by one school where a Bookville was

built showing the homes of noted book characters, each house having a number for identification. Bright students can make literary crossword puzzles and one Catholic school featured anagrams. Polish up an old game or contest with a little new imagination. This is the THIRD stepping stone.

Plays, pantomimes, sketches, skits, shadowgraphs, charades, puppet shows and the like are all part of CBW. If nothing else, use the public address system with a selected cast of speech or drama students. Subjects for dramatizations may be a scene from a book, book characters come to life, adventures of a bookworm, the trial of a bad book, the plea of abused books, how to use the library, the card catalog speaks. One favorite device is a life-size living book through the front of which step in turn a dozen favorite characters in costume to say something of his or her book. Plays and the like can be found in a half-dozen books as:

Sanford & Schauffler
The Magic of Books

Phelps
Book and Library Plays
2 vol.

Sauer
Radio Roads to Reading

Watson
Once Upon A Time

Loiseaux
Library On The Air

General books of plays sometimes have suitable material, as Morley's *On the Shelf*. Good plays can be found in such magazines as the *Catholic School Journal*, *Grade Teacher*, *Instructor*, *School Arts Magazine*, *Wilson Library Bulletin*. The BEST things are done by the students themselves. Plays and the like form the core very often of an assembly or parish auditorium program for CBW. A most important FOURTH stepping stone.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

S Book Fairs, Fêtes and Assemblies. A big event should top off a school, parish, city-wide or diocesan celebration. For the Book Fair elaborate planning is necessary with Committees for the securing of book displays by local stores or publishers, for arrangements for making the gym or auditorium attractive; for hospitality for visitors, dignitaries and speakers. All types of groups should be interested as the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Daughters of America, Catholic Boy and Girl Scouts, Columbian Squires, Sodalities, Catholic Students' Mission Crusade units. Spot announcements on the radio should precede and implement the program. The diocesan newspaper should devote a special page or even issue if the affair is big enough. The Boston *Pilot* did this! The program should include variety and we are now thinking of the splendid fairs in Boston, Spokane, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Milwaukee—speakers, songs, teas, orchestral music, storytelling, illustrations, dramatizations, autograph parties. Young and old should be catered to. A Book Fête is more local or private. One school held it in the gym with booths for types of books and the students in charge of each booth dressed in appropriate costume. Dancing and refreshments were part of the fun. We might as well appeal to the stomachs of young people as well as their hearts and heads. Most schools have an assembly program which should be of, by and for the students with every grade or class giving its best. This might be a skit, a set of book reviews, choral readings and songs, a forum or a debate, a speaker who should preferably be a writer or illustrator—and why not, a movie! Not much seems to be known about book movies so we recommend the following:

Just Published

BLESSED MARGARET CLITHEROW

By Margaret T. Monroe

Biography of an Elizabethan martyr, a housewife and mother, by the author of *A Book of Unlikely Saints* and *Enjoying the New Testament*. "Dramatic and inspirational in theme and presentation." —Richard Hurley in the *Library Journal*.

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By Marie Pierik

"This work is one that provides matter for the solution of many questions concerning the anatomy of Gregorian Chant and the origin and purpose of its varied examples in the altar service (the Mass) and the choir service (the Divine Office) of the Liturgy of the Church. It merits careful study and preservation as a work of reference." —Rev. William J. Lallou, Associate Professor of Liturgy, Catholic University of America. Illus. \$3.00.

THE MAN ON JOSS STICK ALLEY

By James E. Walsh, M.M.

Life of Father Daniel McShane who became a priest and missioner in South China where he specialized in the rescue of abandoned babies. "There is not a dull page or a dull paragraph in the entire volume." —Rev. James M. Gillis.

\$2.75

Longmans Green & Co.



IDEAS FOR CATHOLIC BOOK WEEK

IT'S ALL YOURS; an inspirational film by Pocket Books.
KNOW YOUR LIBRARY; an informational film by Coronet.
WE DISCOVER THE DICTIONARY; for elementary school by Coronet.

THE LIBRARIAN; vocational film; Vocational Guidance Films.

This is the FIFTH stepping stone.

Some Special Steps

Booklists. By all means and on colored paper and preferably printed: If you cannot afford the fold-over type use a short list on bookmarks.

Bookmarks. These should be designed by the students with appropriate slogans as "I am not an orphan; please do not adopt me". Use colored paper and pen sketches, e.g., a monk copying a book by candlelight.

Booklets. These may contain the program for CBW and be in the form of a passport to visit the countries or subjects in the library. They may be blank for the notation of titles of books examined and the compliments of a local publisher, bookstore or printing company. They may contain a contest or a list of books exhibited.

Story-Telling for the elementary grades by high school or Sodality girls. This is not so easy as it seems but pays big dividends for the time and trouble invested. On the other hand you might get the children to tell YOU some stories in exchange.

Book Jacket House. An old favorite of a house with door, windows and chimney all made out of book jackets and some of the characters inside reading! Manual art boys can make the house and the home economic girls can furnish it.

A FIRST

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THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

Dioramas. A little less work and more individualistic than the book house above. Small cardboard cartons such as those used for condensed milk may be obtained from the corner grocery; these plus colored mounting paper and inexpensive materials from home and school combine to make artistic scenes from books. Each grade might contribute one to the CBW celebration.

Book Teas. A dignified and enjoyable way of entertaining the faculty in the library and/or the speaker on your program. Miniature books might be given as favors. A girls' school held a BOOK SUPPER with a most literary menu containing Ivanhoe potatoes (what a pun!) and a book character parade afterwards.

Book Week Newspaper. Many schools publish their own newspaper. Do not be content with a column or a page but the whole issue. If done correctly you will repeat the experience of the *Dial* of the Cathedral High School of Superior, Wisconsin—"The best issue ever published". We gave our school issue a distinct title—*De Libris*.

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For Sale

Used Catholic encyclopedia, regular (green) ed. Volumes 1, 7, 10 missing; Pesch, Praelectiones dogmaticae, 1897, 7v. Apply: Rev. Victor Hintgen, St. Mary's Church, New Hampton, Iowa.

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